

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES.

VOL. VIII No 41

GETTYSBURG THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16 1909

PRICE TWO CENTS

Our Christmas Advertisement
will be found on the last page of this paper

It's interesting. Turn the paper over and read it

Eckert's, Store

"On the square"

At The Walter Theatre To-Night

LOVE'S STRATAGEM

An amusing drama

THE CROSS OF HONOR

Drama

THE GIFT

Comedy

Beautiful Illustrated Song

TAKE ME OUT FOR A JOY RIDE

"The Counterfeiters" Friday, Dec. 17

For The Man

As young as he looks and for the man as young as he feels—there's Vigor, Swing, Sprint and "Go" in the clothing we make.

Not rampant in color, nor freakish in cut, but tasteful, rich and right, snapping with style and distinction.

You'll appreciate the value of fabrics, and tailoring that tells in perfect shape, long wear and satisfaction.

J. D. Lippy, Tailor.

WIZARD THEATRE

The war Drama Briton and Boer proved to be such a splendid picture with its realistic battle scenes, thousands of soldiers, artillery, etc. that we have decided to repeat it tonight together with our regular show. A Biograph drama.

LINES OF WHITE ON A SULLEN SEA

and

MISLAID BABY

THE PERSONAL CONDUCT OF HENRY

Two very good comedies

Doors open at 6.30 o'clock

LAUNDRY

left at Eckert's Store or Kalbfleisch's cigar store will receive prompt attention

Gettysburg Steam Laundry

Cremer The Florist

will have a fine line of

blooming plants, ferns etc.

suitable for Xmas gifts fresh from the greenhouse from Monday on.

Stanley Steam Towing Car seating 5 people has been put in A1 condition by an experienced mechanic. Equipped with top glass front, one extra tire, one extra tube tire cover, tire irons, 3 oil lamps, 2 gas lamps, and generator, also clock. Can be bought at very low figure. Address 22, care Times office.

Exchange that phonograph record that you have become tired of for one that will please you. A good record and 10 cents gets the new selection. C. A. Sprengle, 142 Carlisle street Gettysburg.

Eat Zeigler's bread

SOLD SOME EFFECTS

Abe Barnes has not yet been found nor are his whereabouts known.

It is said by some people of his section that they believe he is not far away from his old haunts and that he will be apprehended in a short time. Before his trial Barnes sold his hunting dogs and some of his other personal property and his wife made an effort, Monday, to dispose of some of his old wagons, the rural mail box and a wheelbarrow that belonged to him. She needed the money she could get from the sale of these, she said.

Eat Zeigler's bread.

FRUIT GROWERS IN CONVENTION

Adams County Orchardists Hear Address on Practical Topics. Fertilization and Pruning Occupy Attention of County Fruit Growers.

The first session of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Fruit Growers' Association of Adams County was held in Fruit Growers' Hall, Bendersville, on Wednesday afternoon. The president, Robert M. Eldon, was ill and Chester J. Tyson presided.

The first address of the afternoon was made by Prof. John P. Stewart, who has charge of the Department of Experimental Horticulture at Pennsylvania State College. His subject was "Orchard Fertilization." Prof. Stewart has several experimental plots and has done a great amount of careful work to find the results of using the various kinds of fertilizers. The Adams County orchardists got the benefit of this in a talk which showed the most careful work and thought. Numerous charts were produced to show the effects of different methods and to show the respective value of stable manure and commercial fertilizer. In some cases the one was preferred and in other cases the second was deemed the better for use.

An interesting part of the lecture was the discussion of the cultivated, sod and sod mulch orchards. By the sod mulch he meant orchards covered with straw, about three tons to the acre, year. He said that during the past two years, both of which were exceptionally dry the sod mulch orchards seemed to retain the moisture better than the cultivated orchards.

Albert T. Repp, of Glassboro, New Jersey, followed on "Essential Elements of Success in Fruit Growing." He is vice president of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society and one of three brothers in partnership who own 17,000 bearing trees and several thousand young trees. In the course of his remarks he told of raising successfully the Winesap variety of apples for which they refused \$8.00 a barrel for the entire orchard. He said that \$10.00 would have been accepted. He reported small success with the York Imperial in New Jersey. Regarding pruning Mr. Repp said that very little was done after the trees were planted until they were three or four years old and that very little was done after they started to bear. This was a surprise to Adams County's fruit growers. He recommended very heavy fertilization. Mr. Repp's address was very brief, very practical and very much to the point. At its conclusion he invited and answered a number of questions.

The evening session was a delightful entertainment given by Miss Grace E. Gilbert, a graduate of the National School of Oratory, Philadelphia, and the Gettysburg College Quartet, Daniel E. Weigle, Rodney T. Smith, C. H. Stein and Howard Stauffer. The hall was crowded, many being unable to gain admission.

This morning Charles E. Bassett, of Fennville, Michigan, gave an interesting talk on "Getting Together" showing how 600 fruit growers combined and in one year reduced the cost of transportation to Chicago one-half, got better roads without state aid but with railroad help so that the cost of getting fruit to cars was reduced two-fifths, and saved cost of spraying materials by buying in bulk. One man by doing this through the association saved \$1000 in one year. He approved of selling fruit right off the orchards to buyers as is done in this county. He closed with an interesting discussion on the raising of grapes, 2400 carloads of which were shipped by their association last year.

Prof. W. J. Wright of State College gave a "Discussion of Various Nursery Methods of Propagation for Best Orchard Results." He said he did not believe nurserymen were dishonest but said that there were frequent errors and mistakes, such as misnamed and diseased trees sold. The manner of receiving trees in poor condition was referred to and he closed with a discussion of the best ways for an orchardist to raise his own stock.

The session closed with an open discussion of fifteen minutes.

SPECIAL this week—Popular black furs in muffs and neck pieces. Special prices at Dougherty & Hartley's.

Eat Zeigler's Bread.

HARVEST OF THE REAPER

Miss Gertrude Stonesifer Dies at her Home on West Middle Street. Deaths in the County and of a Former County Resident.

GERTRUDE R. STONESIFER

Miss Gertrude R. Stonesifer died at two o'clock this morning at her home on West Middle street from Typhoid Fever aged 32 years.

Miss Stonesifer, who had been ill for seven weeks, was the daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs. F. S. Stonesifer and had a host of friends in Gettysburg who mourn her death.

Her parents survive together with one brother, Joseph B. Stonesifer, of Chicago.

Funeral at 9 a. m., Saturday from St. Francis Xavier Church. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery.

Mrs. William Harman

Mrs. William Harman died at her home in Huntington township, at 5 o'clock on Monday morning from pneumonia aged about 61 years.

Mrs. Harman was a woman of generous impulses and always was most hospitable. The stranger, even though a beggar, never failed to find food and shelter at the Harman home. Mrs. Harman delighted in all kinds of neighborly offices. She filled the various duties of life as daughter, wife and mother and filled them well. She is survived by her husband and one son.

The funeral services were held this morning, meeting at the house at 10 o'clock with interment at the Upper Bermudian church, Rev. Harvey Bickle officiating.

FRANKLIN L. BOWER

Franklin L. Bower died on November 24 at his home in Pomona, California, aged 70 years and 6 months.

Mr. Bower left New Chester in March, 1861, went to Illinois and after remaining there a few months enlisted in the 1st Illinois Artillery and was with W. T. Sherman during the "March Through Georgia." He did not return to Pennsylvania after his discharge from the army in 1865, but drifted westward and finally landed in California where he resided until death. He was a carpenter by occupation, having learned his trade with the late John Camp of near New Oxford. He is survived by his wife and two daughters, all of Pomona; also by two sisters—Mrs. George Bowers, of West Virginia, and Mrs. Abell, of near Gettysburg, and by two brothers—Leander J., of New Chester, and Thomas E., of New Oxford.

Deceased was a son of the late Thomas R., and Margaret C. Bower, and was born near York Springs. When about 10 years old the family removed to near New Chester where he grew to manhood. He was the youngest member of the family.

HOG NEWS

Mr. L. J. Bucher, of Cumberland township, killed seven hogs Wednesday. The smallest one weighed 155 pounds, the largest one 430 pounds.

Louis Weygandt butchered Gettysburg's champion porkers on Wednesday. One weighed 464 pounds and the other 439. They were the property of Mrs. Zellers.

REESE-HOUCK

Joseph Reese, of McSherrystown, and Miss Grace Houck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Houck, of Hanover, were married Tuesday evening, December 14th, in St. Mary's rectory, McSherrystown, by Rev. L. Augustus Reutter. Both young people were formerly employed by the Centennial Cigar Company, Hanover.

Button Causes Blood Poison

L. D. Stallsmith, formerly of Table Rock, now of Philadelphia, is seriously ill from blood poisoning caused by a collar button's scratch on his neck. An operation was performed today.

Funeral

The funeral of David R. Musselman, of Fairfield, will be held from the Lutheran church in that place at 12.30 p. m., Friday. Services at the house a half hour previous. Interment in the cemetery at Fairfield.

FOR RENT: six room house on York street. Apply Martin Winter.

MANY ACCIDENTS IN THE COUNTY

Adams County Reports a Half Dozen More or Less Serious Accidents. Man Under Horse for Fifteen Minutes.

Adams County reports a long list of more or less serious accidents, unmanageable animals being responsible in many instances.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Shultz, of near Biglerville, sustained a badly mangled hand when the member got caught in the cogs of a washing machine on Wednesday. The hand and fingers were badly cut and bruised and the wounds bled profusely. He is still suffering a great deal from the injury.

John Wisler, of Bowlder, was thrown to the ground and tramped upon by his horse which became frightened at a traction engine standing nearby. Mr. Wisler's injuries consist of a bruised side and leg.

Jacob Hollinger, of near East Berlin, met with an accident while clipping one of his mules. The animal became unmanageable causing the clippers to slip off, striking his left arm and splintering and breaking the bone. Dr. R. E. Lau reduced the fracture.

Mrs. Henry Murray met with a painful accident near Goodyear. While reaching over a fence she fell dislocating her shoulder and fracturing her forearm.

While returning home from Guernsey where he had delivered a large load of hay Milton Knaub, of Huntington township, met with an accident that might have resulted fatally. Coming down a steep hill the saddle horse he was riding fell and pinned him underneath. Emory Knaub, who was drawing the load, ran forward and tried to get the horse off the man but it took about fifteen minutes to release Mr. Knaub who had received very painful bruises on his leg.

Mrs. William Smith of Huntington township, narrowly escaped being burned to death one day recently. It was butchering day at the Smith home and while dipping some water from a kettle her skirt caught fire. She called for help and the butcher, Mr. Miller, smothered the flames with some old carpet nearby. As it was she received severe burns on one of her arms and the one side of her face and head were slightly burned.

VIRGINIA MILLS

Virginia Mills, Dec. 16—Mrs. Averilla Chamberlain, of Waynesboro, is spending some time with Mrs. Virginia Daywalt.

Harry Kump and wife and Charles Chamberlain of Waynesboro, spent Sunday at the home of Harry Kump.

On a recent Sunday Mr. Willis Musselman, of Fairfield, passed through this vicinity on a pleasure trip taking in Mt. Hope, Reed's Bridge, Toms Creek Trestle and other places of interest.

George Shover, of New Oxford, spent last Sunday among his many friends at this place.

Messrs. John J. James, Harry and Walter Kint, and Mervin Kepner, all of this place, and employees of the Western Maryland Railroad, who are now working at Sir John's Run, West Virginia, spent Sunday with their respective families and friends at this place.

FOUNTAIN DALE

A singing social was held at R. E. Gonder's on Thursday evening. Those present were, Misses Annie and Mabel Gantz, Messrs. Alvey Gantz, Clarence Stem, Walter Creager, Jacob E. Seiford, Ivan Swope.

A. L. Gantz killed three fine hogs on Saturday. Those present were, W. L. Eversole and wife, Misses Annie and Nellie Gantz, of Waynesboro; Messrs. Jacob E. Seiford, Walter R. Creager, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tresler, of Cove Hollow, Clarence Stem and Mrs. C. L. Sprengle.

Edward Eighenrode and Scott Eyler spent Sunday with Harry Eyler.

NEW WAGON

Robert K. Major, the popular dairyman, is covering his route in a handsome new dairy wagon.

ROOMS for rent, 601 Baltimore Street. Apply Times office.

PROF. BURGOON WARNS PARENTS

Parents and Pupils Warned Concerning Employment Certificates. Those now in Use Void after First of the Year.

Prof. W. A. Burgoon, supervising principal of Gettysburg's public schools, wishes to call attention of parents and pupils to the Act of 1909, regarding the employment certificates now in use by Gettysburg boys and girls who come under the State Acts.

The Department of Public Instruction advises that the Attorney General's Department has rendered opinions to the effect that the employment certificates issued under former Acts of Assembly will not be valid after January 1, 1910, and that new employment certificates issued prior to that date will be valid thereafter. The new certificates are to be issued without charge to the parents or guardian of the minor.

The Act of 1909 specifies among other things that minors over the age of 14 years, who can read and write the English language intelligently, and are physically qualified, may be employed in or for mercantile establishments, stores, telegraph, telephone or other business offices; hotels, restaurants; or in any factory, workshop, rolling mills, or other establishment having proper sanitation and proper ventilation.

And it further provides that no minor under the age of 16 years shall be employed in or about or for any establishment or industry unless the employer of said minor procures and keeps on file and accessory to the deputy inspectors, the employment certificate and keeps two complete lists of all minors under the age of 16 years employed in or for his establishment, one to be kept in office of employer and one to be posted conspicuously in the department in which the minors are employed.

Prof. Burgoon does not know at the present time how many children in Gettysburg hold employment certificates but the enforcement of the new act will bring this out.

TROLLEY TO SUMMIT

At a largely attended meeting of the stockholders of the Chambersburg, Greenfield and Waynesboro Electric Railway Co. held in Waynesboro it was decided, almost unanimously, to increase the indebtedness of the company from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000. The purpose is to issue new bonds for \$400,000 which will be used to make extensions from Chambersburg to Red Bridge where a park will be opened next season; to build a line of about four miles in length from Pen Mar to Blue Ridge Summit, passing through Highfield and all that section which has become so densely populated on the South Mountain; and to improve the power plant and electric light facilities in Waynesboro, the details of which will all be worked out by the Board of Directors at a subsequent meeting.

PERSONALS

Levi Diehl is spending several days at York on business.

Miss Frances Sheely has returned to her home on Springs avenue from Wilson College to spend the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis G. Baughman have gone to York to attend the funeral of Mrs. Matthew Gerver.

Mrs. B. F. Myers is spending the day at York.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rudisill went to York this morning to bring home their automobile which has been undergoing repairs in that city.

FELL DOWN STAIRS

Mrs. John Raymond of Chambersburg street, fell down the cellar stairs at her home Wednesday and sprained her leg severely. She is confined to her bed and is under the care of Dr. H. M. Harman.

GOOD PICTURES

"Benedict Arnold" and "Briton and Boar," two most excellent pictures, were shown at the Wizard Theatre last evening. The subjects treated are historical and the pictures themselves were noteworthy in their clearness and historical accuracy.

Fine holly, holly wreaths and all kinds of Xmas greens at Cremer's.

Home Course In Live Stock Farming

XIV.—Care and Feed of Swine.

By C. V. GREGORY,
Author of "Home Course in Modern
Agriculture," "Making Money on
the Farm," Etc.

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Association.

THE feed of the brood sows through the winter should be such as will keep them thrifty and vigorous without becoming fat. So much has been said against corn as a food for brood sows that many feeders omit it entirely, substituting more expensive feeds. This is unnecessary. Corn is one of the best feeds that can be obtained for the basis of the ration. It is rich in heat and energy producing materials, furnishing these at less cost than they can be obtained in any other food.



FIG. XXV.—GOOD TYPE OF BERKSHIRE.
stuff. The mistake in feeding corn comes in feeding it exclusively. Some foodstuff rich in protein should be fed with it, as this element is needed in considerable quantities in the production of young.

Feeding the Brood Sow.
Some succulent and loosening feed should also be given to keep the bowels in order when the sows are not on grass. There is no feed that will take the place of grass for brood sows, but it is of course impossible to obtain this in winter. A little silage may be fed, although it should not be given in large amounts. Pumpkins, squashes and roots of all kinds are excellent. It is a good plan to have a cellar under part of the hog house in which such feed can be stored. If the true value of this vegetable adjunct were understood properly it would be seen at once how important it is to provide a way to keep a store of these aids to digestion for winter use.

Hogs have small stomachs and are more adapted to grain than to roughage, yet the mistake of giving the feed in too concentrated a form should not be made. A little bran will dilute the heavier feeds. Cut clover or alfalfa hay may be used for the same purpose.

A hayrack built at one side of the pen and kept filled with good clover hay is a good thing. The sows will eat large amounts of it and relish it. The feed of brood sows should be given dry or slightly moistened, never in the form of a slop. Pigs from slop fed sows are overlarge, are born with difficulty and are weak and flabby. Where plenty of skim milk can be had it makes an excellent addition to the ration. It is more especially a feed for young pigs than for brood sows, however. The following are a few rations for brood sows that have given good success:

Corn, one-third; oats, one-third; bran, one-third.
Corn, nine-tenths; tankage, one-tenth.
Corn, one-half; clover or alfalfa, one-half.

If the clover or alfalfa is cut before feeding and soaked from one feed to the next it can be mixed with the grain part of the ration and all given together. These feeds should be given at the rate of one-half to three-quarters of a pound per hundred pounds of live weight, according to the condition of the sows. If some of the sows tend to get too fat, while the others are only in good condition, it will pay to put them in a pen where they can be fed separately. Pumpkins and roots make a valuable addition to any of these rations. As farrowing time approaches a little oilmeal, about five pounds to 100 pounds of the other feed, may be added to the ration to advantage.

Plenty of fresh water is essential for the brood sows and the other hogs as well at all seasons of the year. If the farm is equipped with a water system, so that water can be piped directly to the hog house, it will be a great convenience. In the summer barrels or small tanks with automatic waterers attached furnish a constant supply of clean water.

Care at Farrowing Time.
A few days before the sow is due to farrow she should be given a pen by herself, so that she may become accustomed to it and feel at home when farrowing time comes. Bed the pen with good clean straw, but do not use too much of it, as the pigs will be more likely to get tangled up and lain on. If the sow is inclined to be restless fenders about eight inches high around the pen help to prevent her from lying on the pigs. The feed should be gradually reduced until the last day before farrowing, when the

sow should be given nothing but a bran mash with a little oilmeal added. This will cool her system and reduce the likelihood of her eating or killing her pigs.

With old sows little attention will be needed at farrowing time, though it always pays to be on hand to see that everything is going well. If the weather is cold the pigs should be dried and warmed as soon as born. A good way to do this is to have a basketful of straw, with a jug of hot water in the middle. If the pigs are put on the straw and the basket covered with a sack they will soon be warm, lively and ready for their first meal. If the sow is in an individual house, hanging a lantern in the peak will help to keep up the temperature. In extremely cold weather pens inside a large hog house should be covered with boards or blankets. The house should be provided with a stove if many early pigs are expected.

Do not make the mistake of feeding the sow right away after farrowing. For the first day or two she is better off without anything but water. At the end of this time a few dry oats may be given. The feed should be increased gradually, using the same ration as was given before farrowing. The appearance of the pigs will be the best guide as to the feed that should be given the sow. If they begin to scour give the sow a tablespoonful of blood meal with her next feed or half a dozen eggs. If the pigs are constipated add a little oilmeal to the sow's ration or give her more sloppy food. The pigs should be given considerable exercise or they are liable to get too fat, get the thumbs and die. There should be a place where they can get outdoors every pleasant day. Sunshine is as essential to a little pig as it is to a corn plant.

Feeding the Pigs.
The cost of gains on pigs is 50 per cent lower while they are nursing than it is afterward. As soon as they are well started they should be pushed as rapidly as possible. The sow should be given all the feed she can use. Sloppy feed increases the milk flow and should be given in liberal amounts. The same may be said of skim milk. The following rations will serve as a guide for feeding sows at this time:

Corn, one-sixth; skim milk, five-sixths.
Corn, one-third; oats, one-third; middlings, one-third.
Corn, eight-ninths; tankage, one-ninth.

Corn, five-eighths; oats, one-quarter, gluten feed, one-eighth.
It will not be long until the pigs are able to eat a little for themselves. They should be encouraged by giving them feed in a pen by themselves, where the older hogs cannot get to it. In a few days the pigs will get to eating regularly. For the first three months it will pay to feed them three times a day. A pig's stomach is small, and it cannot eat enough in the morning to last until night.

Pasture and forage crops are essential for cheap and rapid gains in young pigs. They are also much healthier than when kept in a small pen with no green feed. At the Wisconsin experiment station it was found that from 500 to 1,000 pounds of pork could be produced from an acre of rape. Tests at the Iowa experiment station show that nearly 300 pounds of pork can be produced from an acre of timothy. In both these experiments grain was fed in addition, but the gains given are those produced by the green feed alone.

The best results are obtained when grain is fed on pasture. The amount to feed will depend largely upon the relative prices of grain and pork. A light ration of grain produces cheaper gains, as the pigs will eat more grass. The gains produced in this way are not so rapid as where more grain is fed. When grain is not too high and pork a good price it pays to feed a

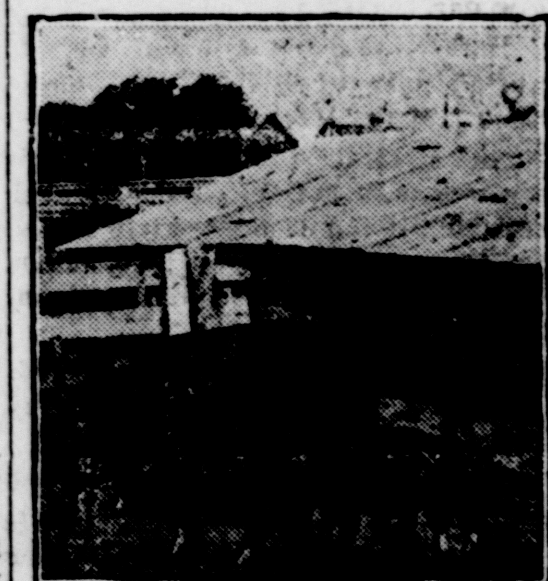


FIG. XXVII.—A THIEFTY LITTER.

fairly liberal ration of grain and get the pigs on the market as soon as possible. Alfalfa or clover makes the best pasture. Rape and peas are good for temporary pastures. For a permanent pasture blue grass and white clover are very good. A mixture of clover and rape sown with oats in the spring makes the best kind of fall pasture when the other pastures are liable to be scanty picking.

When corn is not worth over 30 cents a bushel the cheapest gains will be made by feeding corn alone or in connection with skim milk, provided that plenty of green food is given. As the price of corn advances the use of supplementary feeds high in protein becomes more profitable. With corn at 50 cents a bushel the use of one part of meat meal or tankage to nine parts of corn will reduce the cost of gains nearly a dollar a hundred pounds. The difference is even more marked when corn is fed in a dry lot.

There is usually little to be gained in grinding corn for hogs, but it will be an advantage to shell it and soak it from one feed to the next. Experiments show that this reduces the cost of gains by about 8 per cent.

Music Hath Charms

Buy your WIFE, DAUGHTER or FRIEND a PIANO for a Christmas gift. Something that will last a lifetime. We have a fine line of the Leading Makes of Pianos that we will sell at Special Prices and Terms for Xmas, give us a call.

We are Headquarters for
SINGER and WHEELER & WILSON
Sewing Manichines which will make a useful Xmas gift. Prices and terms right, we sell as low as 50 cents per week if desired
C see our line before buying elsewhere.

Spangler's Music House
48 York Street Gettysburg, Pa

Public Auction

On The Square
Saturday Afternoon, Dec. 18, '09

The undersigned will hold sale of a lot of
Furniture and Stoves

Some of the stoves are double heaters All in first class condition.

C. A. SPREngle

The, Great
TAMPA BAY HOTEL
Fireproof)
Tampa, Florida
Management of David Lauber | Fifth Year
WINTER SEASON NOV. 24th., to APRIL 10th.
In the midst of a most wonderful tropical park. Climate ideal. Sunshine, flowers, music, tennis, boating, fishing hunting, motoring, driving miles of dustless shell roads.
No Storms or Fogs on the West Coast.
Information and booklet for the asking.
Address Tampa Bay Hotel, or any Agent.
Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line Southern Ry also Mallory, Savannah and Clyde S. S. Lines.

JUSTICE AND DUTY.

By ALICE CHEEVER.
[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

An old woman sat in the anteroom of Judge Baxter's private office waiting to be admitted to his presence. Finally the door opened, and she was told to go in.

"You see, judge, I'm here again." "Yes, you are here again."

"I have just come back from visiting my boy. He told me to thank you for your kindness to me."

"I suppose he will be kind to you himself when he gets out. He gave you a terrible blow when he permitted himself to fall into bad company and got into the penitentiary."

"They fooled the poor boy, judge; indeed they did. When they put him on watch before they robbed the house they told him they were only going for a watermelon."

The judge made no comment on this statement.

"He's earning time," continued the woman, "by good behavior. If he keeps it up—and he will—he'll have a year and a half off his term. But even that'll leave him three years and a half yet to serve. It's as hard on me as it is on him. I have trouble to pay my rent and keep body and soul together now my health has broken down. If he were free he could work for me. I wish the officers of the law could find some way of stopping crime without visiting the punishment on the women and children, and my boy, too, the victim of foul play."

"I wish so, too," replied the judge, "with something akin to a sigh."

"Have you got a son, judge?"

"I have, and about your boy's age."

"Do you remember how it was when he was born—helpless little thing!—how your heart warmed to him, and how when he began to walk and to talk you watched every movement, caught every word, and how as he grew older you were delighted with his smart sayings, just as if no other child said such things; how you watched him grow up to be—"

"Yes, yes, I understand what you mean and sympathize with you with all my heart. I would have liked to save your boy, but the evidence was against him, and the jury convicted him. It was my duty to sentence him. Come in here, say, a month from today, and I'll give you another chance to see him, or, rather, I'll confer with the warden and let you know the date. You must go now. I have to be in court soon and have a lot to do before the opening."

"Thank you, judge; here is \$1.55 left over that I didn't use from the money you gave me for my trip."

But the judge waved her away, the door closed behind her, and she went to her desolate home weighed down with the remembrance of those long months that must elapse before law would cease to punish her boy. And yet the least of punishment was that, deprived of support of her

son, a strong man of twenty-two, she must earn her own living. It was the pain that her "lad-die" was a convict in stripes with shaved head that hurt her most.

A month dragged by. Her rent was coming due, and there was no money with which to pay it. One morning the old woman received a note asking her to call at the judge's office at 12 o'clock noon. She went there and was given a seat in the anteroom. There she waited for half an hour. Then an attendant opened the door to the judge's private room and told her to go in. The judge was turning over the sheets of a legal document and did not indicate that he was aware of her presence. She sat down demurely and waited. Presently the judge turned the last sheet and looked up at her.

"I'm here again, judge," she said.

"Yes," said the judge, taking out his watch. "You're here again, but this time at my call. Twelve o'clock, I wrote you, I believe, and it is now nearly 1. I'm sorry to have kept you waiting, but there's been a delay. Let me see. I told you"—he hesitated—"when you left me the last time that"—he paused again.

"You would send me word when the warden considered it best for me to see my boy again."

"The warden? Did I say the warden? I should have said—but never mind."

The judge seemed confused. He put his spectacles on his desk and when he tried to find them again failed to do so. He took up papers only to throw them down again. Then he went to the door that led to his anteroom, opened it and said something in a low voice to an attendant. Going back to his desk, he took out his watch again and said incoherent nothings to the old woman. Then suddenly a door leading to a corridor opened and a young man entered. The old woman looked at him dazed and cried feebly: "Jimmy!"

The youngster went to her and took her in his arms.

"I expected your Jimmy to be here a few minutes before 12," said the judge, who meanwhile had found his glasses and equanimity as well. "but the train was late, and he has been delayed. I've been working on his case ever since he went up and a few days ago succeeded in getting the promise of a pardon for him from the governor. It was sent up yesterday."

When mother and son left the judge's office they had means to last them a month. But before the expiration of that term Jimmy was hard at work. And he never got fooled again.

Object Lesson in Good Roads.

A Gloucestershire (Conn.) rural free delivery carrier became tired of traveling the dirt roads on his route and, finding that he had no right to dictate to road officials in regard to needed repairs, took a little of his spare time and had the fourth postmaster general advised on the subject. That official replied that if the roads were not put in repair at the earliest possible date—thirty days—the carrier can deviate from those portions of his route that are out of repair and inform the families residing on these roads the department will not maintain service over any road that he traveled by the carriers ability and safety at all seasons of the year.

OH, WHAT A CHANCE FOR
Christmas Shoppers,
A Dollar for Seventy-five cents.
25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

JUST a few words by way of explanation so that the people may understand the full meaning of this Great Reduction Sale. This is simply a sale to reduce our stock and to turn it into cash speedily. Walk right in—don't stay away. You can wait on yourself. Deduct 25 per cent. from the price marked on the goods, give us the balance and the goods are yours. It's fair, it's square, it's an honorable sale and a money saving opportunity. Sparing nothing, reserving nothing, you can't afford to miss it. You will appreciate the goodness of our offer if you favor us with a call. No goods charged at this reduction sale. Our store is full of plums for your Christmas pie. Come and see. We will present a useful Christmas Present to every lady purchaser during this sale.

We have everything that's New and Beautiful and Excellent in

Jewelry	Mirrors	Ink stands	Jewel Boxes	Watches	Brushes	Paper Weights,	Handkerchief Boxes
Clocks	Cut Glass	Candelabras	Crumb Trays	Silverware	Jardenieers	Match Safes	Cracker Jars
Tea Sets	Fern Dishes	Glove Boxes	Candelabrams	Coffee Sets	Combs	Shaving Sets	Society Emblems
Pens	Eye Glasses	Spectacles	Clock Ornament	Pencils	Bon Bons	Nakora Vases	Salt and Peppers
	Toilet Ware		Candle Sticks		Pin Cushions		Smoking Set

BEFORE BUYING CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Be sure to visit this old established store which is now brim full of just the kind of presents you would like to give. It's a stock to enlist the interest of every taste and satisfy the demand of any pocket book. Mr. Penrose Myers will assist us during this sale.

Gettysburg Jewelry & Souvenir Co.
Successor to Penrose Myers.
12 Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.

A MEN TALK 100 YEARS AGO.

Two back one hundred years or so. When sailing ships were the go. I heard a cackling in my ears. And ran to save my nice fat hens.

When, flash, an airship upward sped With all the birds that I had bred! They sailed straight for the evening stars And quick were lost mid worlds afar.

I telephoned at once to Mars For cops to watch the aerial cars. Then upward to the moon I soared To tack my offer of reward.

Then on the sun I took my stand Because it is the center, grand. I sent the universe my claws And waited anxiously for news.

"Tick! Tick!" came first from Cook's north air. "Are you the man whose hens were stole?" Old Roarer Borealis said "He heard hens squawking overhead."

Then Venus sent her C B Q. "I hear strange roosters crowing too." And Saturn ticked along the tune. "Your hens are roosting on the moon."

Then Jupiter sent in the call: "We just heard a fat rooster fall. It's raining Shanghai roosters here. Those thieves are wrecked, I greatly fear."

And, sure enough, in Milky way The met mad Taurus, gone astray. They flew so quickly through the air That friction made them dust somewhere.

But now, since men wear Cupid wings, Airships are old, forgotten things. My watchdog flies so swift and far He even licked Neptune's dog star.

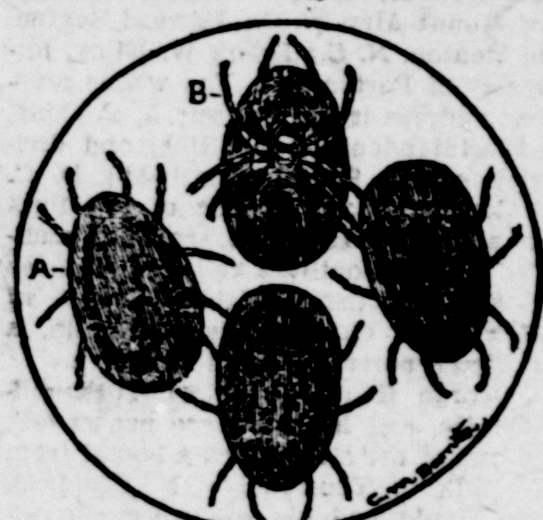
C. M. BARNITZ.

THE PIGEON TICK.

If you find a brown oval bug with its head fast to a pigeon, don't pull it off. Its head will remain and cause a bad sore.

Touch it with benzine and it will come off entire.

Pigeon ticks are generally found on neck and breast. They suck the bird's



PIGEON TICKS MAGNIFIED. [A shows top, B underside.]

blood, and the owner often blames the death on tuberculosis and says his bird "went light."

Let him turn the light into cracks and corners and he'll find this tortoise-like crawler that is proof to louse powder.

There are several varieties of ticks, and in the warm states other poultry is destroyed by them.

They, like bedbugs, are hard to exterminate.

A thorough cleaning and spraying with carbolic lime wash often fix them.

If these fail dissolve ten ounces corrosive sublimate in twenty gallons of water and spray building, roosts and nests and keep at it till they are exterminated.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

When a person raises a few fowls a theft is quickly detected, but when his flock runs from 500 to 20,000 fowls they are not so quickly missed, especially when they are in large flocks. And then sometimes attendants and dogs may be bribed. Better do a turn on the picket line when not expected.

Bogues are found in the fancy as well as in every other business. "Turn the rascals out" may be applied everywhere. If all these must burn and shovel coal below, will not the fuel supply get low?

Don't forget that Uncle Sam is not only the greatest manufacturer on earth, but he is also the prize farmer. The wealth of our soil in 1908 was \$7,778,000,000, and this year it aggregates \$8,000,000,000. Now add \$1,000,000,000 for poultry. But this is only an item in Uncle Sam's bank account.

An Ohio fancier tried the stunt of raising ducks and bees. He located in a district where bee birds are thick. The bees stung the ducks when they caught them for flies; the birds caught the bees whenever they'd rise. That fancier is now raising wheat and whiskers and swears it pays better.

Word has come from Paris that the peach basket nut must go. This is delightful news to fanciers, who will buy up the castoff headgear for goose nests. Let Paris now make hoopskirts the style and we'll use them for wire fence after awhile.

We have a knock coming at the tariff tinkers. In Indianapolis, Ind., is an infant industry for manufacturing cock spurs they didn't protect. If you have to pay more for fitting your game cocks for the main, Aldrich and Joe Cannon are to blame.

When the cock crew thrice, Peter remembered. When a thirsty, half starved rooster crows for help its owner should remember that only the merciful shall obtain mercy.

The words "scientist" and "scientific" are as badly overworked as the machines that grind out the D. D.'s and LL. D.'s. When you meet a poultryman who parades in print as a scientist handle him with care. He's a bad egg.

Green food is not only necessary for the health, but the growth of fowls. Geese and ostriches can live on it. Grass fed cattle are the best. When you feed greens to those chickens you not only make the ration more digestible, but you increase their weight.

C. M. Barnitz.

EDWARD BROUGH.

By GEORGE L. SYNGTON.

(Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.)

While editor of the *Magnolia* I received from one contributor a number of manuscripts which were replete with good common sense and possessing a sturdiness to fit exactly the name of the author, which was Edward Brough. Another good name for him would have been Edward Brusque, though there was a certain "brusqueness"—if I may be allowed to coin the word—in his writings rather than brusqueness. He never came to the office, always mailing his manuscripts, so I never saw him. I pictured him, however, as a blunt soldier, just the man to lead a forlorn hope. All his articles were at once accepted—that is, all but one. That I felt obliged to return. It was a story of a woman who had fallen in love with a man to whom she was unknown. In order to be with him she had assumed male attire. It struck me that any one reading the story would know without looking at the writer's name that it had been written by a man. His analysis of the woman's feelings, impulses, emotions, were ridiculous. In returning his story I advised him thereafter not to attempt to portray woman, a task for which very few men were fitted, and he was not one of the few.

I was surprised to receive a reply from him not at all in keeping with the general tone of his productions. I expected that he would tell me to go to the dickens and he would in future look for some other medium for his stories. Instead of that he admitted that he had had very little experience with women and should not have attempted to tread ground with which he was not familiar. He ended by hoping that his error would not prejudice me against any future work he should submit.

When the Spanish-American war came on I wished to secure an article on the change in war implements and consequently in war methods since our last previous war, the war between the states. I had been so used to considering my contributor, Edward Brough, a soldier that, forgetting that I only surmised this, I wrote him asking him to write the desired article. He consented and in due time sent me a manuscript giving such familiarity with methods formerly in use—methods which I had myself been used to as an officer of the civil war—that I had no further doubt he had been a soldier. In acknowledging the receipt of his paper I signed myself "Your affectionate comrade." He replied that he felt repaid in my calling him comrade for all the work he had put into his article.

I confess I was rather puzzled at his making so much out of an affair so trivial. I began to be curious to see him. I wrote him that I had a plan in my head for a bit of fiction, and I would like him to do the work except so far as one of the characters was concerned—a woman. Her part I thought I should put in myself. I asked him to call and talk with me about it the next afternoon at 4 o'clock.

At the very hour of the appointment an office boy came to me and told me that a lady was in the anteroom wishing to see me.

Now, I am very particular about getting concerned with women who have manuscripts for sale. I have found many of them head to get rid of. I was expecting through every minute and did not propose to have my consultation interrupted with. I therefore told the boy to ask the lady to excuse me since I was expecting a man with whom I had an appointment. If she wished to submit a manuscript please leave it. He took my message and came back to me that the lady would wait.

I waited myself half an hour for Brough, and since it did not appear that he would keep the appointment I went into the anteroom. There sat a dainty little woman from twenty-eight to thirty-two. She might have been either extreme.

"What can I do for you, madam?" I asked.

"Nothing," is a soft musical voice.

"What can I do for you?"

I looked at her with a blank stare.

"I came to talk with you about the story," she added.

"What story?"

"The one in which I was to write all except the woman's part."

I continued the blank stare.

"If you're busy or—or have forgotten it—I know you editors have a great deal on your minds—I can come again."

"Will you be good enough to tell me, madam, what you have to do with this matter about which I have written Mr. Brough?"

"I'm Mr. Brough," she said meekly, casting down her eyes.

"You! Mr. Brough?"

"That's the name I sign to my manuscripts."

"Will you kindly tell me," I said after a long pause, "what has been your object in keeping me in ignorance of your sex?"

Her only reply was a blush.

There is nothing more that I care to tell—at least nothing that happened then, though one or two points I can refer to without indecency, since Edward Brough has for some years been my wife. The explanation lies in her story, wherein a woman loved a man who did not know her. In that she pictured herself and her feelings toward me. She has a poignant way of putting things and asks me occasionally when I'm going to put in the woman's part to that story.

Better Than Meat Or Eggs

All who once try Beardsley's Shredded Codfish like it better than meat or eggs.

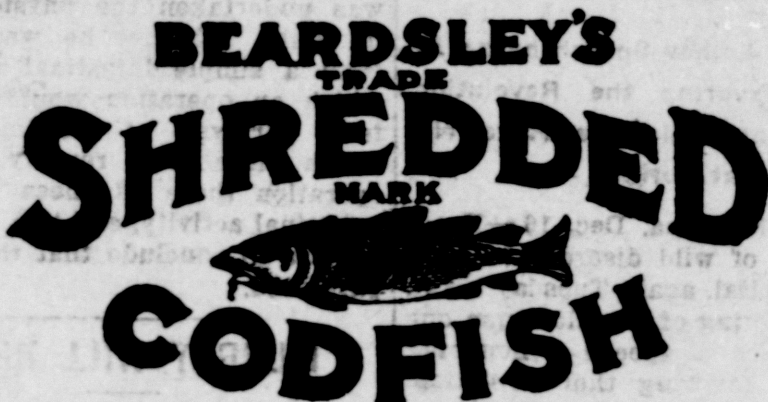
Some like it so well that they crave it. They could eat it three times a day. And all are hungry to have it at least once every week.

For its luscious flavor is something no one can ever forget.

And people can have this fine sea food in dozens of different ways.

Each way new and tempting. Each bringing out a new taste.

No wonder all find it a welcome change from the usual breakfast or luncheon fare.



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Beardsley's Shredded Codfish is more strengthening and nourishing than any other food you could put on the table. It contains 22 per cent protein. Sirloin steak only 17 per cent. Eggs only 12%.

And see what you save by serving it. Each package makes a full meal for five. Yet the cost is only 10 cents. Meat or

eggs for five would cost three or four times as much.

A Meal Without Bother

This delicious fish means a meal without bother or trouble. It is ready to cook the instant you open the package. And the meat is so light and fluffy and dainty that it cooks almost the minute it is reached by heat.

If this food is all that we say it is, surely you want to try it.

Why not serve it tomorrow—"Fish-day." Then let your folks decide how often they want it thereafter.

In ordering, please see that you get Beardsley's—the package with the red band. For Beardsley's is the only Shredded Codfish. Our process is patented.

Free Book of Recipes

Ask your grocer for our book of new recipes. It means pleasing variety in meals. Or write us—we will send you the book, and with it a generous sample of Beardsley's Shredded Codfish.

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Come here, look over the many things on show.

Chas. S. Mumper & Co.

1910 SALE DATES

Date.	Name.	Township.	Auctioneer.
Jan. 1.	Adam Bennett	Highland	Taylor
Jan. 5.	M. T. Cluck	Straban	Thompson
Feb. 3.	Mervin Roth	Bigerville	Slaybaugh
Feb. 3.	E. K. Leatherman	Cumberland	Thompson
Feb. 5.	C. I. Bentzel	Straban	Thompson
Feb. 12.	Walter Beamer	Straban	Thompson
Feb. 21.	John P. Mummert	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
Feb. 26.	Curtis McLaughlin	Franklin	Martz
Feb. 26.	D. C. Shanebrook	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
Mar. 1.	Jacob Guise	Straban	Thompson
Mar. 2.	John W. McIlhenny	Straban	Thompson
Mar. 2.	J. Howard Brown	Highland	Caldwell
Mar. 3.	W. K. Weikert	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
Mar. 3.	C. O. Bushey	Franklin	Martz
Mar. 3.	Edward Martin	Straban	Slaybaugh
Mar. 4.	H. D. Bream	Cumberland	Caldwell & Currens
Mar. 4.	R. N. Nunemaker	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
Mar. 5.	J. C. Minter	Franklin	Martz
Mar. 5.	Blanche Glass, Maud Geisbert	Straban	Thompson
Mar. 7.	Edw. Keefer	Huntington	Thompson
Mar. 7.	John P. Butt	Franklin	Martz
Mar. 8.	Henry Keiser	Hamilton	Thompson
Mar. 9.	Pierce Plank	Straban	Thompson & Martz
Mar. 10.	H. B. Slonaker	Hamiltonban	Caldwell
Mar. 10.	D. F. Bucher	Mt. Joy	Thompson
Mar. 10.	James F. Diehl	Franklin	Martz
Mar. 12.	Simon P. Miller	Mt. Joy	Thompson
Mar. 14.	Harry G. Bucher	Franklin	Martz
Mar. 14.	E. A. Olinger	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
Mar. 15.	Harry Beatty	Butler	Slaybaugh
Mar. 15.	Harry Eckert	Straban	Thompson
Mar. 16.	Charles Osborne	Menallen	Slaybaugh
Mar. 16.	D. D. Renner	Germany	Thompson
Mar. 17.	Peter Berger	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
Mar. 18.	P. C. Sowers	Franklin	Martz
Mar. 21.	Lower Brothers	Table Rock	Thompson
Mar. 22.	A. J. Hawn	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
Mar. 23.	J. F. Little	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
Mar. 24.	Chas. Bucher	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
Mar. 26.	G. R. Thompson	Mt. Pleasant	D. K. Walker

THE UPLIFTERS.

By M. QUAD.

(Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.)

Miss Ethel Wareham, girl philanthropist, was one of the fifty ladies, old and young, that attended the called meeting of the Uplifters. That society seemed to be mainly composed of Mrs. General Baron, her husband and her son, Fred, the latter a young man of twenty-three. Mrs. General was president, her husband treasurer and Fred secretary. The object of the society, as stated at the first public meeting, was to uplift the poor and do away with poverty. When Mrs. General had got through speaking and the general had got through speaking and Fred had finished his remarks it was quite plain to the audience how the uplifting was to be done.

Various committees were appointed and asked to report at the next meeting. Miss Wareham was appointed a committee of one to accumulate general knowledge on the subject of uplifting, and it is mostly with her report submitted at the next meeting that this story has to do. When Mrs. General had reported that the way to uplift the poor was to secure them situations in banks and offices at good salaries and the general had reported in favor of providing them with musical instruments and young Fred had given it as his opinion that the better the brand of cigars smoked by the poor man the sooner he would climb to the top Miss Wareham arose and made her report, as follows:

"A day or two after the last meeting I prepared myself with raiment suitable to a poor young girl and made a trip among the dwellers of the tenements. In doing so I came across several members of this society on errands of charity. Some of them had sheet music and some had sweet cake for the poor. They bought no coal nor paid any back rent. They talked a great deal about the uplifting process, and efforts were made to convince hungry people that they ought to get together and organize debating schools and strive for a higher plane. They referred to Abraham Lincoln being born in a log hut and to Joan of Arc feeding pigs and milking cows. Very affecting. Must have been like a full meal to the hungry."

At this point Mrs. General interrupted to say that time pressed and the remainder of the report could be dispensed with, but Miss Wareham refused to give way and went on:

"One of our members and a prominent philanthropist advertised for a parlor maid. Nothing was said of any uplifting, but that was inferred. I wrote myself a recommendation and applied for the place. I was told that I must not presume on the fact that I could read and write. Under no circumstances was I to open a book from the library. If ever found drumming on the piano instant discharge would be the penalty. Objected to my doing up my hair like a lady. Objected to my small feet. Met her husband the next day. He said I could uplift by copying the manners of his wife. Met her son. He wanted to pat me on the cheek; said that was the first step in uplifting."

"A motion to adjourn will be in order," announced Mrs. General as she arose, with blushing face, but no one made such a motion, and Miss Wareham continued:

"I was worked about sixteen hours per day. The food given us servants was about the same as the average tenement family sits down to. No family prayers to uplift us. No playing and singing of sacred music. When we spoke of attending church we were informed that the house could not be upset. We were not even furnished tracts on the sin of profanity and intemperance. Whenever I encountered the husband in the halls he expressed the hope that I was feeling duly grateful for a place in a pattern family. On several occasions the son informed me that but for that old cat, meaning his mother, he would take me for an auto ride."

"General Baron, will you move to adjourn?" almost shouted Mrs. General as her face went from red to white.

The general opened his mouth, but no words came. Therefore the report continued:

"On a certain occasion the lady in question ordered me to accompany her on a tour among the poor to distribute charity. We found the poor. They were first assured that it was entirely their fault that they were poor and then admonished to attend seminaries and colleges and reach a higher plane. The clothing we gave out seemed to have been collected from servant girls. The food I carried came from our own table—after the family had eaten. I must say that the poor did not exhibit any great interest in the uplifting business. My lady seemed quite disappointed to find them so anxious about coal and so indifferent to uplifting. She found fault with me because I hadn't suggested that we bring along a few cheap Teddy bears."

This time when the pause came it was noticed that the general and Mrs. General had silently folded their tents and stolen out of the hall.

When the reading was finished Miss Wareham sat down. One by one the Uplifters arose and tipped out, and at last she was alone with the smiling Fred. Then as he got up to follow the others he said:

"This ends it for the old lady and the governor. They will never, never seek to uplift the poor, reform the wicked and make the world a paradise. You have smashed the combination."

MONEY IN SHEEP.

Profits For the Farmer Who Engages In This Industry.

An authority on sheep breeding says American farmers lack the interest to follow the breeding of good sheep. Sheep are in great demand, especially in the corn belt. In all other countries, sheep are one of the main branches of animal industry. I refer to those countries of Europe where farming is and always has been a leading industry. There is no better land than the middle west, and, furthermore, we have not the drawbacks to encounter which they have encountered and have overcome. It is true many ewes have been brought on the market and sold to the farmers for breeding purposes, but few of these have reached the corn belt proper. They have gone either farther east or south. There are, however, many feeders who are willing to gamble on a carload or two of fattening stock or lambs. But this is not building up the sheep industry. Sheep breeding should be reorganized in the corn belt, where we are practicing diversified systems of farming.

With mutton at \$9 per hundred-weight, it is enough to prove that there is money in the business and that it can be made a paying proposition.



A CORNWOLD RAM.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the profits in the sheep industry, relatively, are greater than those in any other class of farm stock.

It goes without saying, however, that sheep need some care and intelligent handling. By starting in on a small scale any person by careful application and exercise of common sense can quickly get a working acquaintance with sheep and their peculiarities. Well finished mutton, such as can be produced in the corn belt, probably never will be cheap again, and the increased demand for good wool will insure an excellent market for the same.

The British farmer is making profits on an industry in which our corn belt farmer could and should share. We have a protective tariff. Furthermore, all the advantages are on the side of the American farmer as a sheep breeder. All we need, then, are more sheep and industrious farmers to breed them.

Butter Fat and Butter.

What is the difference, you ask, between butter fat and butter? Or how much butter will a given amount of butter fat make?

Well, the difference is usually about 15 or 20 per cent—that is, eight pounds of butter fat will churn about a hundred pounds of butter. The amount varies according to the way of doing the work, for some butter has more water, salt and curds in it than other butter. Any way, there will be more butter than butter fat.

DAIRY NOTES

Care of Dairy Buildings.

Take care that the buildings in which milking is carried on are well aired and free from avoidable dust. Fresh air and sunlight should be constantly admitted, and litter or food should not be banded during the milking hour.

About Milking.

Many people are not scrupulously clean in their milking. The wonder is that milk and butter are so good as they are. The cows should be well bedded and kept clean. The milk bucket should be clean and the milk-er's hands clean always. Allow no flying dust that may get into the milk. Carry the milk away to its proper place and strain or separate it at once. Constant vigilance is the price of pure milk.

Concerning Feed.

Care must be taken not to waste feed and thus reduce profits. Nor must the feed be too scant for producing the full amount of milk. With the present high price of mill feeds the farmer should put up his own grains, clover, alfalfa and corn silage.

A Purdue university bulletin says, "A ration commonly used in Indiana is one composed of corn fodder, twelve pounds; clover hay, ten pounds; cornmeal, five pounds; and wheat bran, six pounds."

How Often to Milk.

Most farmers and dairymen milk their cows only twice a day, and that is right. Sometimes a fresh cow needs to have an excess of milk drawn between times in order to prevent congestion and fever, but not for a long period. "Some cows again have 'leaking teats,' which waste the milk; not relieved three or four times a day but such cows are a nuisance should be disposed of. To milk a day is enough, as a general rule, milk three times does not bring more milk, though have thought so and so position."

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are greatly prized. Our line includes many novelties and starts at 10 cents.

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9 Chambersburg St. Gettysburg, Pa.

THE CORPSE THAT KNEW THE LAW.
By F. A. MITCHEL.
[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]
David Wakefield was known in that far westerly region he inhabited for having as many lives as a cat. Twice he was left for dead after altercations, and four times in illness the doctors gave him up. Once he tumbled off a cliff a hundred feet high, was caught on the limbs of a tree and landed on his feet without a scratch. But now Wakefield was dead. There had been altogether too much shooting in Paradise, and the people resolved to stop it. Wakefield was the next man to shoot some one, and the committee, wishing to make an example of him and fearing that if they looked into the matter they might run against a case of self defense or something of the kind, though they gave him a trial, did not take the trouble to summon witnesses for the defense. But, being law abiding men, they were very particular that the court routine should be observed even to asking the culprit if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. He replied that he had been a lawyer in the better days and could clear himself, but what he wanted was rest in the grave.
And so he passed out. He was "hanged by the neck until he was dead," and papers were on file to show that he was physically and legally a corpse. The case would have been forever closed had not a young doctor who had reversed the usual course by beginning practice and studying afterward stolen him from his grave. Wakefield came to life in a warm room, espied a bottle, stimulated himself and when the doctor came back to cut him up was just setting the glass down on a table.
Wakefield, being "flat broke," offered for \$100 to refrain from informing of the doctor's breach of the law. The doctor refused the offer, and Wakefield sued him for interfering with his lawful sepulcher. Since Wakefield was legally dead the committee did not see how they could deprive him of life. But they granted him a trial of his suit against the doctor, in which the claimant laid the damages at \$1,000. About that time a lawyer came from an eastern law school and hung out his shingle. The doctor retained him. Wakefield stated his case in court thus: "Your honor, I am legally a corpse, and this case must be tried on such grounds. Death, according to the law, separates a man from all his earthly possessions except his body. It is a maxim of common law that there can be no property in a corpse—that is, no one living can own it. My corpse is my own property."
"I claim," interrupted the opposing counsel, "that the plaintiff is Wakefield's ghost. Since he places his case on technicalities I will do the same. Let him prove that he is not a disembodied spirit."
"It is not necessary," replied the plaintiff. "The law takes no cognizance of ghosts. When a man is dead the law says that he shall stay dead. His apparition has no standing in

court, though his body has.
"It is the duty of the common law," the claimant went on, "to protect the 'repose of the dead.' The law holds that the corpse, being the owner of himself before death, possesses certain rights over itself after it becomes dead. Every corpse has the inalienable right to six feet of ground to be buried in and the right of being buried. The law holds the owner of the premises on which a man dies responsible for his burial. This corpse died on grounds under the jurisdiction of the court. The courts buried it, and the courts are responsible for its being left untouched in its grave."
"Your honor," interrupted opposing counsel, "the law gives no civil remedy for the stealing of a body, for there is no property right in a corpse to give any one a right to recover in a court for violation of sepulcher."
"The learned counsel," pursued the claimant, "should insert the word 'lying.' I admit that no living person has a right to recover for violation of sepulcher. That right is vested in the corpse. But in previous cases the corpse has not come into court to claim its rights. A civil action may be brought for breaking and entering a place where the body is buried, the same constituting a trespass, for which damages can be recovered. The law has often interfered to protect the rights of us corpses. And as no one can own any body except his own no one can remove a body without the court's permission, which can only be granted in behalf of the body itself."
"Having shown your honor that the defendant is only accountable to me, a corpse, and that he has willfully interfered with my rest in the grave, has brought me back to a life that is irksome to me. I ask that he be commanded by the court to pay me the damages claimed."
The judge looked at the defendant's counsel, but he was so dazed by the remarkable legal knowledge on the part of a corpse that he could not think of a single argument in rebuttal. He collapsed.
At this point a stranger in those parts arose and said to his honor: "I am Judge Tatterton of the supreme court of — and traveling in your county. Permit me to say that the points stated by the plaintiff are legally correct in every particular."
"Judgment for the plaintiff," said the judge, "and be sure to enter it in favor of the corpse of David Wakefield, together with costs."
What Is the Grange?
Here is a good, short, comprehensive answer to the question which has been asked thousands of times and through all the forty-three years of its existence. "What is the grange?" The grange is a fraternal organization of farmers to secure educational, social, financial and legislative benefits, national in scope, nonpartisan in politics, but truly patriotic; seeking to develop the highest standards of citizenship; nonsectarian in religion, but having its high ideals of morality founded on the teachings of the Bible; including in its membership not only the farmer, but his family; seeking to restore agriculture to the place assigned it by the Father of his Country as "the most beautiful, the most useful and the noblest calling of man."

SHOTS FIRED IN MANAGUA
Feeling Against Government Again Breaks Out.

SOLDIERS ARE CALLED OUT

Wild Scenes Follow Speech by an Alderman Favoring the Revolution. United States Marines Have Not Yet Arrived at Corinto.

Corinto, Nicaragua, Dec. 16.—There were scenes of wild disorder in Managua, the capital, again Tuesday night. During a meeting of the aldermen one of them made a speech denouncing Madrid and favoring the revolution. The speech was greeted with cheers and hooting, and a free fight among the government and anti-government elements followed. Two pistol shots were fired. The row extended to the street. Twenty arrests were made. The speech of the alderman, which started the trouble, was of the fiery order of oratory adopted by Enrique Corda when he addressed the demonstrators Tuesday. The speaker handled Madrid without gloves as one who would not be accepted by the insurgents as a president of Nicaragua. The revolution, Estrada and his officers and men were lauded by the speaker, who boldly asserted his sympathy for the insurgent cause. His remarks were received with cheers by many, while other members of the aldermanic chamber gave vent to a contrary sentiment by hooting. In a few moments a fist fight was on and numerous blows were struck. In the melee two shots were fired, but whatever damage was done has been concealed.

When the shooting occurred the police interfered and succeeded in arresting twenty of the fighters. The soldiers also were called out to preserve order in the streets, where the quarrel of the aldermen had been taken up by partisans. Throughout the night the streets were filled with soldiers, and a systematic search for concealed weapons was made upon every one who ventured from his home. The letter which Secretary Knox addressed to the Nicaraguan charge d'affaires at Washington, Rodriguez, which accompanied the latter's passports, was published in Managua for the first time. The United States auxiliary cruiser Buffalo, which is expected here with American marines, has not yet arrived.

PINCHOT COLLEGE PREXY?

Offered Presidency of Michigan, Is the Rumor.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Gifford Pinchot, United States forester, may lay aside the robes of the ardent advocate of conservation of national forests and assume the gown of a staid college president. Rumor has it that Mr. Pinchot was asked recently by one of the regents of the University of Michigan if he would accept the presidency of the institution in case it was tendered him, and his reply was that he wished to consult President Taft before he took any steps in the matter. It is said President Taft is averse to Mr. Pinchot's leaving the government service now, as the controversy with Secretary Ballinger, of the interior department, is in such a state that the country might look upon the forester's retirement as indicating that the Roosevelt conservation policy would not be carried out fully.

PORT ARTHUR'S TOLL

20,861 Soldiers and 1858 Sailors Died in Its Capture.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 16.—The death toll incident to the capture of Port Arthur was 20,861 soldiers and 1858 sailors. This became known here when the steamship Montague arrived from Hong Kong with advices in connection with the memorial tower built of granite at Port Arthur at a cost of \$100,000, dedication services for which were held several weeks ago. The monument will be used as a light-house.

Fired Mills For Fun.

East St. Louis, Ill., Dec. 16.—"Just for fun" George Heberle, twenty years old, kindled a fire that destroyed the Corno Mills company and caused a loss of \$125,000, according to a confession made. His confession also details how he caused three fires in the Nelson Morris & Co. packing plant last May.

Wants Naval Militia Increased.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Assistant Secretary Winthrop told the house committee on naval affairs that the naval militia ought to be increased from 6300 to 10,000 men. He said that in time of war the naval militia should be available for service on sea as the land militia is on land.

Mother and Daughter Burned.

Dayton, O., Dec. 16.—Mrs. Cynthia Rhoden and daughter Ruth were burned to death in their home. Another daughter, Daisy, was burned, but not fatally. The mother had poured kerosene on smoldering coals.

The Weather.

Forecast for this section: Generally fair today and tomorrow; moderate westerly winds.

KING LEOPOLD DYING

Monarch Being Kept Alive by Artificial Methods.

Brussels, Dec. 16.—The death of King Leopold appears imminent. He had a distinct relapse and is now kept alive through artificial means. Tubes have been inserted in the intestines to fulfill the functions the natural operation of which has been stopped by paralysis.

Court circles have practically no hope of the patient's survival. He is gradually sinking.

It is said that the physicians have given up hope for the recovery of the royal patient. Before the operation was undertaken the physicians were in doubt whether he was suffering from a simple intestinal obstruction which an operation would relieve or from paralysis of the intestine, for which there is no remedy. Since the operation there has been no sign of intestinal activity, and this has led the doctors to conclude that the organ is paralyzed.

MURRAY WILL RESIGN

It Is Said the President of the B. & O. Railroad Will Retire.

New York, Dec. 16.—It is learned from trustworthy sources that President Oscar G. Murray, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, will resign next week, and will be succeeded by Daniel W. Willard, at present vice president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company. Mr. Willard was formerly associated with President Underwood, of the Erie, and it is understood that he was recommended for the new position by Mr. Underwood to the Union Pacific interests in the Baltimore & Ohio.

FARMER BEATEN AND TORTURED BY ROBBERS

Burned His Feet Until He Told Where Money Was.

Shenandoah, Pa., Dec. 16.—Jacob Gimpler, an aged farmer, of Fountain Spring, was called to the door by four men, struck upon the head with a blunt instrument and felled to the floor insensible. He was quickly bound and gagged. His aged wife, at the point of revolvers, was commanded not to move or make an outcry.

Two of the men ransacked the house while the others stood guard over the old lady. They secured \$69 in cash and turned their attention to Mr. Gimpler, taking off his shoes and torturing him by burning his feet with a candle dip and matches. He told them where \$45 was. The robbers got it. They then put the aged couple into a bed and beat them cruelly until the old gentleman finally told where his last \$95 in gold was hidden. This they secured and fled.

GOV. HASKELL VERY ILL

Physicians Think Operation For Gall Stones Will Be Necessary. Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 16.—Governor Charles N. Haskell was seized with an



GOVERNOR HASKELL.

aggravated attack of acute indigestion and physicians are in attendance at his bedside.

His sufferings are intense and his conditions causes general alarm. Although the governor showed some improvement he is still in a serious condition. He suffered intense pain, and it was necessary to administer opiates.

The physicians said that gall stones are the cause of the governor's trouble and that an operation may be necessary.

Mail From Europe Smashes Records.

New York, Dec. 16.—The largest Christmas mail ever brought to America by a transatlantic steamer—in fact, the largest mail that ever crossed the Atlantic—arrived here in the White Star liner Oceanic. It was contained in 5156 sacks. The consignment consists largely of packages, containing Christmas gifts.

Auto Explodes; Hurts Man.

Asbury Park, N. J., Dec. 16.—While repairing his automobile Charles Lee Bowler was blown through the door of his garage by the explosion of the machine. He escaped with small burns, but the automobile, valued at \$5000, and a \$10,000 three-story building were destroyed.

GIRL DIES OF APOPLEXY

Was Playing in the School Yard When She Fell.

Pennington, N. J., Dec. 16.—Just as the school bell rang announcing the end of the noon recess, Annie Devanny, a girl of thirteen years, fell dead, the doctors say, of apoplexy.

She was in good health all day and ran and played with the other children up to the moment they prepared to re-enter their class rooms after recess. As she stepped over the threshold she sank to the floor without a cry. The rest of the children, after failing to arouse her, informed the teacher.

The girl was carried into the principal's room and physicians summoned. They pronounced her death instantaneous and notified her parents.

USING LESS MILK

High Price Causes Heavy Falling Off in the Demand.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Dec. 16.—A reduction in the amount of milk used in New York and Philadelphia has evidently followed the increase in the price to 9 cents a quart, judged by the orders received at the plant of the Harford Dairy company, one of the largest shippers in this section. The superintendent received orders to cut down the daily shipment to thirty cans a day. It was previously forty-five to fifty cans. The farmers are being paid \$1.67 for forty quarts, the highest price they have ever received from the wholesalers.

GENERAL WOOD TO BE HEAD OF ARMY

He Will Succeed General Bell as Chief of Staff.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., now in command of the department of the east, with headquarters at Governor's Island, will be appointed chief of staff of the army next April, succeeding Major General J. Franklin Bell, who has been chief of staff since April 6, 1906. General Wood was colonel of the Rough Riders during the Spanish War.

The appointment of General Wood to be chief of staff was announced by Secretary of War Dickinson. General Wood has been in command of the department of the east since he relinquished command of the Philippines division last year.

General Wood entered the army in 1886 as an assistant surgeon. He was in the medical corps of the army in 1898 at the outbreak of the Spanish War, when he was commissioned a colonel of the First United States Volunteer cavalry, or, as that organization was unofficially known, the "Rough Riders."

In February, 1901, he was appointed a brigadier general by President Roosevelt. After a long delay his nomination was finally confirmed by the senate. He has been a major general since Aug. 8, 1903, and is the senior major general in the army.

Imports on the Jump.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Imports for November were more than \$36,000,000 greater than the imports of November, 1908, and our exports for the month showed an increase of more than \$32,000,000, compared with the same month of 1908. Imports for the eleven months of the current year show an increase of more than \$332,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1908, but exports show a decrease of nearly \$9,000,000. Free imports during November showed an increase of \$25,000,000 over the year previous.

Reading Dividend Is Raised.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.—The Reading company announced a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, an increase of 1 per cent over previous disbursements. This puts the stock on a regular 6 per cent yearly basis. This is the first increase in dividend since 1905.

Roosevelt at Nairobi.

Mombasa, Dec. 16.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is at Nairobi, where he is making preparations to start for Uganda, British East Africa, Dec. 18.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

The Latest Closing Prices For Produce and Live Stock.

PHILADELPHIA — FLOUR steady; winter low grades, \$4.40@4.60; winter clear, \$4.80@5; city mills, fancy, \$5@6.20.
RYE FLOUR quiet, at \$4.35@4.50 per barrel.
WHEAT steady; No. 2 red, \$1.18@1.20.
CORN steady; No. 2 yellow, local, 67@68c.
HOGS firm; No. 2 white, 50½@51c.; lower grades, 48½c.
POULTRY: Live steady; hens, 13¼@14c.; old roosters, 10c. Dressed steady; choice fowls, 17c.; old roosters, 12c.
BUTTER steady; extra creamery, 35½c. per lb.
EGGS firm; selected, 35@37c.; near-by, 31c.; western, 31c.
POTATOES steady, at 58@60c. per bushel.
Live Stock Markets.
PITTSBURG (Union Stock Yards) — CATTLE steady; choice, \$6.80@7.10; prime, \$6.50@6.75.
SHEEP higher; prime wethers, \$5.25@5.50; culls and common, \$2@3; lambs, \$5.50@8.50; veal calves, \$3@10.
HOGS active; prime heavies, \$8.60@8.65; mediums, \$8.50; heavy Yorkers, \$8.45@8.50; light Yorkers, \$8.40@8.45; pigs, \$8.30@8.40; roughs, \$7@8.

14 KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK

Thirty Others Injured in Smash-Up on the Southern.

SOME DROWNED IN CREEK

Passenger Train Dashed Down Fifty-Foot Embankment and Landed in the Water—George Gould and Son Badly Shaken Up.

Reidsville, N. C., Dec. 16.—Before most of the passengers in two sleeping cars had been awakened, and while the occupants of the two passenger coaches were just beginning to stir, after a night's ride, the four rear cars of train No. 11, of the Southern railway, were dashed down a fifty-foot embankment from Reedy Fork trestle, ten miles from here and twelve miles north of Greensboro, killing fourteen persons and injuring thirty other passengers.

The cars that left the track landed in the small creek that flowed beneath the trestle. The wildest scene of panic prevailed, as the sleeping passengers attempted to escape from the cars amid the scene of death.

Names of Victims.

The names of those reported killed were: John A. Broadnax, of Greensboro, N. C.; V. E. Halcomb, a lawyer of Mount Airy, N. C.; Edward Sexton, of Denton, N. C.; Frank W. Kilby, formerly of Portsmouth, Va., whose present address is not known; A. P. Cone, superintendent of the Richmond division of the Southern railway; D. C. Nolen, conductor of one of the Pullman cars; C. H. White, traveling auditor for the Southern railway; Charles Bagby, a flagman; Richard Eames, of New York city, and Isaac Donlin, a Pullman porter, address unknown.

George Gould, the New York millionaire, and his son were passengers in one of the sleeping cars bound from Norfolk to Thomasville, N. C. Both Mr. Gould and his son were slightly injured.

The wrecked train was operated locally between Richmond and Atlanta, Ga., and carried sleepers from Richmond to Charlotte and from Norfolk to Charlotte. At the Reedy Creek trestle, after the engine and the mail and three baggage cars had passed over the trestle in safety, the two coaches and two sleepers were derailed from some defect, which has not yet been ascertained.

Conductor's Close Call.

The injured passengers and trainmen were taken to St. Luke's hospital, Greensboro, N. C., where they were cared for. Conductor G. H. Goble, of Richmond, was slightly injured and had a very narrow escape from drowning.

The Richmond Pullman car was totally demolished in its plunge down the embankment and the wreckage lies now in the waters of Reedy Fork creek. Under this wreckage it is said that there are a number of bodies of passengers who were unable to extricate themselves and were drowned in the water of the creek. Practically every passenger in the rear coaches of the train was injured. Many of the injured, it is believed, will die. Another train carrying injured passengers to Greensboro has left the scene of the wreck.

WANT SOMETHING EASY?

Senate Needs Nice-Looking Young Man, Who Wears Clothes Well.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The senate needs a new master of ceremonies, and some bright, well dressed, quick witted, resourceful young man may land a nice, easy job, paying \$2500 a year.

Alonzo H. Stewart, the incumbent, is on the point of retirement. He has served the senate twenty-two years, beginning as a page.

15,000,000 Available Fighters in U. S.

Washington, Dec. 16.—There are 14,974,448 men in this country who are available for military duty, but "not organized," according to a report transmitted to the house by the war department. Aggregate strength of the militia in all the states is 120,658.

\$500 Reward For Kidnappers.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 16.—Governor Willson offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the kidnappers of Alma Kellner, the eight-year-old girl who disappeared from her home in Louisville a week ago.

Bomb Thrown at Bishop.

Lisbon, Dec. 16.—The anniversary of the revolt of the Seminarists was marked by the throwing of a bomb at the bishop of Braganza. The bishop was not injured. No particular political significance is attached to the act.

"Jim Crow" Bill Before Congress.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Representative Heflin, of Alabama, again introduced his bill making it mandatory on street car companies of the District of Columbia to provide separate street cars for whites and negroes.

To Compel Accident Reports.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Esch bill requiring railroad companies to report all accidents to the interstate commerce commission has passed the house.

ADMIT HUGE SUGAR FRAUD

Arbuckles Pay to Government \$695,573.

CRIMINAL ACTION PROMISED

So-Called Independents Admit They
Smuggled Raw Sugar Into New
York—How the Shortage Was Dis-
covered.

New York, Dec. 16. — Arbuckle
Brothers, the big sugar refiners, be-
lieved to be independent of the trust
and its strongest rival, have acknowl-
edged that they, too, smuggled raw
sugar into this port in defiance of the
customs laws.

The company, which consists of
John Arbuckle and William A. Jam-
ison, has paid to the treasury depart-
ment \$695,573.19 to cover the differ-
ence between the amount rightfully
due the customs revenue and the
amount paid by the company through
some, as yet secret, means of misrep-
resenting the total weight of raw sug-
ar imported.

Special United States Attorneys
Stimson and Dennison made public
the Arbuckle Brothers' confession of
shortage in customs payments.

"Did Arbuckle Brothers profit by a
secret spring device as was used on
the sugar trust cases?" was asked
Mr. Stimson.

"That is a matter now pending with
the grand jury," was the reply.

How Shortage Was Found.

Messrs. Stimson and Dennison is-
sued the following statement:

"In June last we, as special coun-
sel for the government, commenced
an investigation as to the weights on
which duties were paid on sugar land-
ed on the docks of the sugar refinery
of Messrs. Arbuckle Brothers in the
port of New York. The members of
that firm voluntarily gave us access to
their books, and a thorough investi-
gation was made of those books and
of the custom house records.

"As a result it was ascertained that
there had been a shortage in the pay-
ment of duties on importations of sug-
ar made by that firm between 1898,
when their refinery commenced oper-
ations, and November, 1907, amount-
ing to \$695,573.19.

Firm Owned Up and Settled.

"This shortage was reported to the
members of the firm, and as soon as
they had verified the government's
figures they voluntarily offered to pay
this sum, without suit, into the treas-
ury of the United States government.

"This payment has been accepted
by the secretary of the treasury, with
the concurrence of the attorney gen-
eral, in full payment of all civil claims
against Messrs. Arbuckle Brothers.

"This settlement in no wise affects
the criminal prosecution of any indi-
viduals who may be shown to have
been responsible for the commission
of frauds in respect to any of these
matters, and the investigation and
prosecution of any such persons will
be vigorously pushed."

MORGAN IN PHONE DEAL

Gains Control of United States and
Cuyahoga Companies.

Toledo, O., Dec. 16.—Clarence Brown,
attorney for the United States and
Cuyahoga Telephone companies, said:
"I am authorized by James S. Brail-
ey, Jr., to announce that J. P. Mor-
gan & Co. have purchased for their
own account a majority of the stocks
of the United States and Cuyahoga
companies. Further than this no
statement can be made at present."

It is unofficially stated that the To-
ledo and Indianapolis properties re-
cently acquired by Brailley probably
will go to the same interests, and that
all of these companies will continue in
competition with the Bell, but not at
such a degree as to seriously affect
rates.

THIEVES' BLOWS KILL

Wealthy Liveryman Dies Without Re-
gaining Consciousness.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 16.—John H.
Hartman, the wealthy liveryman, who
was struck down by robbers in his
stable in the centre of the city on
Dec. 4, died in the Harrisburg hospital
without having regained conscious-
ness. The police were not able to learn
from him the names of the men who
attacked him with a wrench and took
\$400.

Hunters' Toll of Death.

Boston, Dec. 16.—When the hunt-
man put away his gun at the close of
the big game season, the man who
had stayed at home added up the list
of casualties and found that the cost
of the chase had been thirty-four hu-
man lives. Twenty-three persons were
killed by being mistaken for deer or
by the accidental or careless discharge
of firearms in Maine, New Hampshire,
Vermont and Massachusetts.

Has "Sleeping Sickness."

Phoenix, Dec. 16.—Charles Nelson,
supposed to be afflicted with the
"sleeping sickness," awoke after a
sixty-hour slumber following closely
on one of forty hours. Symptoms con-
tinue the same as in the African leth-
argy caused by the bite of infected
tsetse flies.

DROP OUT OF THEIR GRAVES

Cave-In at Plains Causes Strange Con-
dition.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Dec. 16.—Bodies
of scores of the dead in the Slovak
Catholic cemetery at Plains, near here,
fell out of the bottom of their graves
when the mine workings beneath the
cemetery caved in and the surface
subsided in places to a depth of fifteen
feet.

Practically the entire cemetery is
affected, and much damage was also
done to the Sacred Heart cemetery,
adjoining, although the subsidence
there was not as great. Headstones
have disappeared, thrown down or
keeled over, while the broken and
sunken surface is cracked in all direc-
tions by deep fissures.

The streets adjoining the cemeteries
are also affected and damaged, large
fissures appearing in them, while wa-
ter pouring from the broken mains is
adding to the damage that has been
done.

Foundation walls of a number of
houses and of the new city hall, now
being erected, were also damaged, and
it is feared the subsidence will extend
and do much more damage.

MORE FRAUD FOUND IN PHENIX COMPANY

Head of Southern Office Short
Over \$45,000.

New York, Dec. 16.—Sworn testi-
mony given before Superintendent of
Insurance Hotchkiss in the hearing of
the affairs of the Phenix Fire Insur-
ance company brought out the unex-
pected information that Harry Stock-
dell, in charge of the company's At-
lanta office, and virtually in control of
the large business of the company
throughout the south, had been guilty,
some three years back, of a defalcation
of between \$45,000 and \$50,000, but
had been retained in his position until
last week, when the investigation con-
vinced his superiors in the company
that he would have to be ousted for
the general good.

The sum and substance of the al-
leged defalcation in the Atlanta office
is thus given in a statement issued
by Superintendent Hotchkiss.

"The shortage at the Atlanta gen-
eral agency existed prior to Jan. 1,
1907. The amount seems to have been
between \$45,000 and \$50,000. The com-
pany's representatives hold certain
property turned over by Mr. Stockdell
at the time. Such property is not
thought to be enough to balance the
shortage.

"Mr. Sheldon was informed of the
shortage in January, 1907. He did not
report the same to the company's direc-
tors or mention it until just after the
present examination began. He then
mentioned it to another officer of the
company and asked that the amount
be charged up. Such officer declined
to do this.

"I have brought the substance of the
testimony taken by the department to
the attention of Commissioner Wright,
of Georgia."

Superintendent Hotchkiss added
that this alleged defalcation would
make no difference in the condition
of the company as reported recently by
the New York state department, as
this shortage was known by the de-
partment and was taken into account
when the recent report was made.

LOSES LIFE FOR CHILDREN

Mother Leaps Out of House When
Clothing Catches Fire.

Vein Mountain, Va., Dec. 16.—Mrs.
John Lewis Martin sacrificed her life
to save her three children from being
burned to death. Mrs. Martin was
standing in front of the fireplace,
when her clothing caught fire. She
started to go to a bedroom in order to
smother the flames with a blanket.
The children rushed to their mother's
aid, but fearing that their clothing
would catch fire, Mrs. Martin leaped
through a window and rushed into an
open field, a living torch. She had gone
only a short distance before she fell
exhausted and dying.

Would Be Generous With Cork Legs.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Martin D.
Foster, M. D., an Illinois congressman,
wants the government to be more gen-
erous in furnishing cork legs to vet-
erans who have lost one or two limbs.
Under the present law, which was
passed in 1870, Uncle Sam honors the
requisition of a soldier for one or two
cork legs, but a second requisition is
not honored in any case. The Foster
bill provides that soldiers may have
one or two cork legs every three years
if they apply for them.

Convict Third of Murder Gang.

Norristown, Pa., Dec. 16.—Nick Ma-
ringe, the third of the quartet of ac-
cused murderers of George Johnson,
the East Norriton cobbler, was found
guilty of murder in the first degree.
When Frank Moles, the Italian inter-
preter, informed the defendant of the
verdict, Maringe exclaimed: "It was
all lies that they put up against me!"

Governor Hughes' Father Dead.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Rev. David
C. Hughes, father of Governor Hughes,
died at the executive mansion. The
governor's father and mother have
been staying with him in Albany this
winter. Dr. Hughes suffered a stroke
of apoplexy a week ago, from which
he never rallied.

Home Course In Live Stock Farming

XV.—Sheep Raising.

By C. V. GREGORY,
Author of "Home Course in Modern
Agriculture," "Making Money on
the Farm," Etc.

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Association.

UNDER favorable conditions the
sheep is one of the most
profitable kinds of live stock
that can be raised. The first
essential to success in this business is
a liking for it. The second is a proper
location. Sheep kept on low pastures
become wormy or affected with foot
rot and are seldom profitable.

Sheep are able to use large amounts
of rough feed that would otherwise go
to waste, making economical gains on
feed that the other animals of the
farm will not touch. They are espe-
cially good for cleaning up weedy
land.

There is no better method of ridding
a weed infested field of the crop which
renders it worthless for agricultural
purposes than to turn it over to the
tender mercies of a flock of sheep. It
matters little what species of weed has
obtained the supremacy; it is doomed
to extinction.

The Mutton Type.

For producing high class mutton
Shropshires and Southdowns are large-
ly used. They are the most repre-
sentatives of the mutton type,
but are sometimes criticised because
of their small size and consequent lack
of capacity for rough feed. Where
there is a large amount of roughage to
be got away with some one of the
large breeds, such as Cotswold or Ox-



FIG. XXVIII.—GOOD SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

ford, will probably be more satisfac-
tory. On the ranges of the west the
hardy Merinos are best adapted to the
conditions.

In getting a start in the sheep busi-
ness, especially if you have never
raised sheep, it is best to buy three or
four ewes of the desired breed. In se-
lecting ewes where mutton is to be the
chief consideration considerable atten-
tion should be paid to the mutton
type.

This is much the same as the meat
type in other animals. They should
be broad, deep and fairly long, with
good spring of rib and broad, well cov-
ered back and loin. The rump should
be long and the hind legs well meat-
ed both inside and out, as this, together
with the back and loin, is the most
valuable part of the sheep. The qual-
ity should be good, as shown in fine
head and bone. The constitution
should be good, as shown by depth of
chest, large nostrils and width between
the fore legs.

Good quality of wool is shown by a
close, even crimp. The wool should be
dense on all parts of the body. It should
not be harsh, and the fiber should be
strong and not easily broken. There
should be no dead hairs in the wool.
Sheep are often trimmed so as to ap-
pear much wider and blockier than they
really are. The only way to tell the
real form of a trimmed sheep is by
touch. In going over a sheep with the
hands do not dig into the wool
with the fingers, thus tearing it apart
and lessening the value of the fleece,
but feel with the palms of the out-
stretched hand. In buying ewes be
sure to examine their mouths carefully.
Ewes that are "down in the mouth"—
that is, that are so old that their teeth
are worn down to the gums—are a los-
ing proposition.

Handling Breeding Sheep.

When ewes are bought of a breeder
they will usually be bred. In raising
lambs for market on any considerable
scale ewes bought on the general mar-
ket are a good deal cheaper, and very
good results can be obtained if mated
to a good, pure bred ram. The same
points of form spoken of in connection
with the ewe should be looked after
in selecting the ram. In addition, he
should show masculinity in a strong
head, thick neck and large chest. His
legs should be strong, especially in the
pasterns, and he should not be over-
fat. The ram should be from a strain
of profitable producers.

Where a ram lamb is used for serv-
ice fifteen or twenty ewes are as
many as he can well handle. It is
better and more profitable to use a
more mature sire. A yearling can
serve thirty to forty ewes and an old
ram sixty when they are left to run
with the flock all the time. A better
plan is to turn the ram in with the
ewes for a short time, only at morning
and night, keeping him in a pen by
himself the rest of the time. In this
way the ram can serve double the
number of ewes. It is a good plan to
smear the ram's breast with paint be-
fore turning him out with the ewes.
Then after he is taken out a brief
glance will show just which ewes have
been bred. These can be marked with
ear tags or paint and the date of serv-

ice recorded. These ewes should be
kept in a pen by themselves for a few
days until the period of heat is over.

Twenty weeks is the usual time of
gestation in ewes. On the general
farm the preferable time to have the
lambs come is just about the time the
grass is starting well. If you are in
the pure bred business it will pay to
have the lambs come a little earlier
than this, as the larger lambs bring
better prices as breeders in the fall.
In order to have the ewes come in heat
as nearly the same time as possible a
plan known as "flushing" is often used.
This consists in taking them from a
rather poor pasture and turning them
into a luxuriant growth of rape or
some other good forage. A little grain,
say one-half pound a day per head,
should also be given. Oats and bran,
with a little oilmeal added, make one
of the best rations for the ram during
the breeding season. He should be
given all he will clean up when in
heavy service.

Winter Care.

During the winter the ewes should
be fed on a ration of oats and bran,
with perhaps a little corn added.
Clover hay is one of the best forms of
roughage. A little silage will add suc-
culence to the ration, but it should
not be fed in very large quantities.
Roots are also good for this purpose.
Exercise is essential. A winter pas-
ture over which the ewes can run
will provide this, but they should not
be made to depend on this pasture for
any considerable portion of their feed.
Sheep can stand a great deal of cold
if their fleece does not become wet. A
dry, well bedded shed, open on the
south, is the best sort of winter pro-
tection.

Just before lambing the wool on the
flanks and udders should be clipped. A
little oilmeal should be added to the
ration for two or three weeks prior
to lambing. Many of the newly born
lambs will have to be assisted to stand
up and suck, after which they will
usually be able to take care of them-
selves. In cold weather lambs are
liable to wander away from their
mothers and get chilled. The best way
to save a chilled lamb is to put it in
warm water for half an hour. It
should be thoroughly dried before put-
ting it back in the pen.

The lambs should be weaned when
they are from three to four months old.
This is a critical time in their life, as
a check in growth will give parasites
a chance to get a start. It is a good
plan to have a fresh pasture of clover
or rape to put the lambs in at this
time. Rape and clover mixed and
sown with oats make excellent fall
pasture after the oats are harvested.
Another way of getting good fall feed
for lambs is to sow rape in the corn
at the last cultivation. The lambs will
eat the rape, weeds and lower leaves
of the corn, leaving the field in ex-
cellent shape for husking without in-
juring the corn to any extent. The
lambs should be docked and castrated
while young.

Feeding the Lambs.

The lambs should be taught to eat
before weaning, and a small ration of
grain should be fed from that time on.
There is no better feed for lambs than
oats. When the lambs are on clover
pasture half the grain ration may be
made of corn. As a general rule it is
better to avoid the holiday rush and
market the lambs later in the season
with a better finish. As soon as they
are off pasture the grain should be in-
creased until they are getting all they
will eat. Corn and clover hay make
one of the best rations for fattening
sheep. Before putting the lambs into
the feed lot a few of the best ewes
should be sorted out to replenish the
flock. All unprofitable ewes or those
that are getting old should be shut up
and fattened as soon as the lambs are
weaned. Plenty of salt should be pro-
vided for the sheep during the fatten-
ing period as well as at all other times
of year. Salt is more necessary to
sheep than to any other class of stock.
Sheep are not very heavy drinkers, but
they do need some water, and a supply
should be provided at all times.

Many feeders make a practice of
buying western lambs on the market
and feeding them through the winter.
If good stuff can be bought at right



FIG. XXIX.—BRINGING HOME THE SHEEP.

prices and feed is not too high there
is considerable profit in this system.

In the eastern states considerable
profit is made on "hothouse lambs."
Dorsets are the best breed from which
to produce this class of lambs, as they
will breed out of season. The ewes
are bred in May and the lambs fitted
for the Easter market.

The sheep grower is not compelled
to depend upon mutton alone for his
profit. The wool is also a considerable
item, usually amounting to enough to
at least pay for the feed. Where a
large number of sheep are to be shear-
ed the work can be done more rapidly
with a machine than by hand. There
is also a saving in wool, as the ma-
chine clips closer.



The Joy of Giving

GLOVES

"My Ladie Gloves."

Almost every lady will appreciate and be pleased with a pair of
our kid Gloves, \$1.00, 1.50, 1.85—any color and size. Don't know
the size—eh?—Guess at it we'll exchange them after Christmas.

Ladies' and Children's Cape—1 Clasp Glove
Very stylish and excellent wear, \$1.00.

Ladies' Gauntlets
Tan and Black, \$1.00, the \$1.25 kind.

Ladies' Mocha Gloves
Lined, dressy for riding, driving or the street, \$1.50.

Ladies' Chamois Gloves, \$1.00
Fabric Gloves

The new fabric that looks like Mocha leather, lined with doe
skin colored lining—a glove that fits like a kid and wears like it—
25 and 50 cts.

Golf Gloves, Silk Gloves, Knit Mitts, &c., in great assortment
Every pair boxed at a small additional cost in a neat fancy
Christmas box.

UMBRELLAS

Gift Umbrellas are different. Anything that will keep the rain
off does some people, buy when you buy for a gift you want some-
thing different—and we have it, and without extra cost—hundreds
of them and hardly two alike in handle or cloth, bought and chosen
especially for gift giving—which means special style handles for
men, women and children, at any price you desire to pay from 50c
to \$6.00—with every between price—and every one a beauty in
handle and style.

Colored Silk Umbrellas—Suit Case Umbrel
(Handles disappear) and Umbrellas suitable for every member of
the family. Price them elsewhere and then see us—you'll note
the difference in price here.

At \$1, \$2 and \$3—Special values by comparing with our
own previous showings.

G. W. Weaver & Son
The Leaders

THE BREATH OF CHRISTMAS

The magic breath of Christmas has cast a glow of beauty and
color here. All our best efforts have never in previous years pro-
duced so splendid a showing of Christmas.

FURNITURE

It is simply out of the question for us to say what we have.
Would be easier to say what we do not have.

The richness and beauty of this display will repay you for
your visit, and nowhere can you find a more delightful selection of
Christmas treasures.

We also have PICTURES, MIRRORS and SEWING
MACHINES

H. B. BENDER,
The Homefurnisher
Balto. St., near Court House

Simply Labor Saving.
Broncho Bill was a bad man, proud
of his reputation for lightning gun
plays, and he had but one eye. One
day a young tenderfoot happened into

quainted ventured to ask politely,
"Bill, how did you come to lose that
left optic of yours?"
"Lose it!" Bill thundered. "Did you
say lose it?"
"Why—er—yes," faltered the tender-
foot.

"Lose it be hanged!" said Bill fer-
ociously. "I cut it out so's I wouldn't
allus be havin' to shut it in drawin' a
bead."

There is much interest in New
Hampshire over the free public lec-
ture course instituted and supported
by the state grange in connection
with the subordinate granges. There
has been a lecture fund since 1905,
when the state grange appropriated
\$1,000 for furnishing lecturers to sub-
ordinate granges, literature, etc. At
the last annual meeting of the state
grange \$800 was added to this fund,
and a course of free public lectures
has been instituted. The expense of a
course of three lectures is about \$30,
half of which is paid by the subordi-
nate grange, if able, and the rest by
the state grange. A hundred applica-
tions have been made for these lec-
tures, and about one-eighth are wholly
supported by the state grange.



"LOSE IT BE HANGED!" SAID BILL
FEROCIOUSLY.
the mining camp and after getting ac-

AN EDITOR AND A WIDOW

By M. QUAD.
Copyrighted, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.

The editor of the Weekly Grantville Banner was hard up. He was hard up when he established the Banner, six years before, and he had been hard up every day since. He was a middle aged man, but hard-upness had added ten years to his age. He had been a fat man while running a sawmill, but the hard-upness of newspaper life had made a human toothpick of him. On this certain day, as he sat looking out an editorial window, he had to admit that another month would see the suspension of the Banner and the end of the world unless the unexpected happened.

On this same day and hour the Widow Spicer, whose back yard touched the Banner office and was under surveillance from some of its windows, sat down on the back doorstep with her sewing. She was plain under the editorial eye. In fact, he thought her the homeliest woman he ever saw. All the rest of Grantville thought the same way. All visitors to the town were a unit on this subject. As a matter of fact, the widow was corpulent, cross eyed, wheezy, lop shouldered and had a cast in her left eye.

For half an hour the editor surveyed her, and she looked up occasionally and knew that he was doing so, and then a bright thought flashed to his brain. He hugged it there for ten minutes and then dropped out of the window without hat or coat and approached her. They had long known each other. He knew that she was homely, and she knew he was hard up. As she looked up and nodded he took a seat beside her, clasped his hands around one of his knees and began:

"Widow Spicer, every widow ought to marry again."

"I agree with you," she promptly replied.

"And every editor ought to have money."

"He surely had, Mr. Poor."

"Well, our talk is strictly confidential. For \$100 in cash the Banner will get you a husband, and you needn't pay a cent until after the ceremony."

She said a good deal, and he said a good deal, and as a result the next issue of the Banner contained the announcement that she was engaged to a rich man in Boston and would soon be married and leave Grantville.

The second issue denied the first. A rich relative of the widow's had died, and she would remain right in Grantville until she had found the man of her choice. The third issue stated that she had turned down seven offers that week and that the readers of the Banner would hear of a surprise on the next. The editor made good. He had prevailed upon the widow, he said, not to throw herself away upon the first millionaire that came along, but to give all eligible candidates a fair show. He had put a fruit jar full of beans in the office window, and every one wanting to take a chance at the widow was to pay a quarter to guess at the number of beans. Names would be recorded, and at the end of twenty days the guessers would be introduced in rotation—the nearest guesser first of all. The guessing business, with the hand of a widow at stake, was something new in that locality, and it caught on. Old bachelors, widowers and young men came as far as thirty miles to look at the jar of beans and record a guess. Some put in as many as ten guesses.

Meanwhile, as was the agreement, the widow became a refuse and was not to be seen on the streets. She was looked for, but was not to be found. Of course all the guessers heard of her homeliness, but they also heard of her property and were not going to miss a good thing by being too particular. About the fifteenth man who presented himself was a humpbacked, bowlegged, broken nosed widower. He was baldheaded, and he was cock eyed, and nothing like him had ever been seen in the town. The editor looked upon him with joy and satisfaction. He found him eligible, and for \$10 he told him the exact number of beans in the jar. The man then put in ten guesses so as to avoid suspicion, and on the day of the counting he was of course won out. There had been fifty guessers and over 400 guesses, and this money had jumped the Banner into the front ranks of journalism.

The widow was prepared to receive Mr. Nott, the successful guesser. If he failed then No. 2 would come along. But he didn't fail. He was jeered and gaped as he made his way to her house on the arm of the editor, but he was not dismayed. The widow saw him when yet a block off, sized him up, and when he entered the house she fell into his arms, exclaiming:

"Thank heaven! I did not dream there was such a homely man in all the world!"

The editor left them and went out to sit on the back steps, but within ten minutes the widow came out with tears in her eyes and a roll of money in her hand and said:

"This hundred dollars belongs to you."

"But you are not married yet," he replied.

"But you are to go for the preacher at once. Such love as Mr. Nott's and mine takes no chances and brooks no delay."

And the Banner enlarged to nine columns a page and got a new head and arranged for a colored supplement and a sporting department, and they have re-elected the editor to the mayoralty of Grantville over and over.

YOU BETTER WATCH OUT.

For possum on de 'shimmon tree
An' 'swinger' by de tail
An' 'swinger' yaller 'shimmon down
Like Jonah ketch de 'wale.

Don cum Jack 'Pro' along de hill
An' 'shimmon' 'shimmon' down.
De 'shimmon' 'shimmon' 'shimmon' down.
An' 'subber' all de 'groom'.

For possum swing roun' on his tail.
He 'shimmon' 'shimmon' 'shimmon' down.
De 'shimmon' 'shimmon' 'shimmon' down.
He's 'cof' an' 'hungry' too.

For 'dem' de 'debil' cum along
An' 'call' up in dat tree:
"Ter want a 'shimmon' 'shimmon' down?
Don cum along wid me."

Dis nigger go to watch some 'bens'
Peh 'feash' dat some 'git' 'stee'.
In 'cums' dat 'rakul' possum
A-'shimmon' 'shimmon' 'shimmon' 'shimmon'.

I ketch 'im' by de 'big' ring tail
An' 'tuk' 'im' 'shimmon' wid me.
He was de 'bestest' possum
Dis nigger 'ever' see.

Now, 'fren', dat 'same' ole 'debil'
Hab 'set' a 'trap' fur you.
Ef you 'don't' 'keep' a 'watchin'' out,
He's 'gwan' 'ter' ketch you too.

C. M. B.

ALL IN AN EGG SHELL.

What's in an eggshell?

"A convincing reply to atheism," replies the theologian.

"Marvelous phenomena," answers the scientist.

"Good stuff," says the epicure.

"Money," replies the poultryman.

"Pretty bright eyed babies," cucks mother hen.

Now, just hear what the chemist says. He tells us:

The shell is calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate and magnesium carbonate; the white, ovalbumen, conalbumen, ovomucin, ovomucoid, and the yolk is vitellin, palmitin, stearin, olein, lecithin, nuclein, lutein, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, potassium and iron.

There's a whole drug store and much more in an eggshell.

Here's a cross section view for you:



1, shell; 2, membranes; 3, air space; 4, albumen in layers; 5, chalazae, which balance yolk; 6, yolk membranes; 7, yolk; 8, yolk; 9, germ; 10, germ disk; 11, yolk layers.

FEATHERS AND EGG SHELLS.

You should observe your flock closely every day. A keen eyed poultryman can judge a hen's health by the way she lifts her foot.

A buyer is pleased to open a shipment of dressed fowls and find them uniform in size, shape and quality. To get such fowls breed thorough-breds.

The egg production for 1908 is claimed to be 1,300,000,000 dozens. When you have calculated how far they will reach, then go tell Biddy she's a regular peach.

The latest on the market is the "lightning pheasant picker." It is guaranteed to pick off a chicken as clean as a new pin and to save a man breaking that New Year's resolution and swearing like a sailor.

Do not take everything for cholera. One specimen of the dread disease that is unknown to ordinary bowel troubles is the congestion of blood about the head that turns the comb, face and wattle purple.

In England the sports seasonal their show birds to the last minute before the show, and the secretaries allow no one to see the entries. This is certainly an example for us, and especially for association secretaries, who allow every Tom, Dick and Harry to see the books and arrange to meet competitors' queries accordingly.

John will soon be scraping his feet over the snow. He gets that habit in the brooder house, where the chicks crowd about his feet, and should not be suspected for it.

To avoid gapes keep your chicks in a dry place for several weeks, and you will be surprised how few cases there will be. We have not had a case in five years.

We will soon hear the spring post getting off his lay. Better raise poultry and make more pay.

Why will some fellows persist in raising quills when they know their birds are not standard? Perhaps this is why they too learnedly discuss poultry culture.

White Wyandottes seem to be getting the swing on the farms. Of all the men who know a good thing when they see it the American farmer is first.

Homemade incubators are generally failures. We have never heard of any that were a complete success, and they generally cost much more in the end than a first class up to date machine.

It is a mighty poor plan to buy birds to cross. Such breeding generally brings out all the old bad points and hatches new ones. Straight thorough-bred stock breeds the profit paying flock.

Now is the time to knock the lice. Spring and summer weather is conducive to their multiplication. Catch them before the hot weather insect incubator starts.

In turning eggs have clean hands. A woman should not handle the egg crates alone. They are too heavy, and the risk of losing a whole hatch is too great. Let two handle the heavy crate and one keep the hatching record straight.

THE MARKETS.

Prices at the Gettysburg warehouses corrected daily by C. Milton Wolf, Jr., Successor to J. Geo. Wolf's Sons Co., Per Bu.

New Dry Wheat	1.12
New Ear Corn	.65
Rye	.70
New Oats	.45

RETAIL PRICES.

Badger Cow Feed	1.80
Schmacker Stock Feed	1.50
Wheat Bran	1.80
Corn and Oats Chop	1.50
White Middlings	1.50
Red Middlings	1.40
Timothy hay	.85
Rye chop	1.60
Baled straw	.50
Plaster	\$7.50 per ton
Cement	\$1.25 per bbl

Flour	\$5.50
Western flour	6.00
Wheat	1.20
Corn	.80
New Ear Corn	.70
New Oats	.50

PRODUCE AT WHOLESALE.

Butter firm, good demand, 24c. in the print; eggs, market firm, 28c. 11c. fowl 11c; Spring Chicken, 12 calves 06

NEW YORK & WESTERN.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCT. 31, 1909. I. HAVE HAGERSTOWN, Md., DAILY 1.45 a. m.—For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Pulaski, Bristol, Bluefield, Pocahontas, Norton and Welch Pullman sleeper Philadelphia, Welch and Gary. Connects at Roanoke for Winston and Charlotte, N.C. Dining Car. 7.42 a. m.—For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Bristol and intermediate stations. Pullman sleeper New York, to Bristol, Tenn. Connects at Roanoke for Bluefield, Pocahontas, Columbus, Cincinnati and the West. Pullman sleeper. Dining Car. 5.55 p. m.—For Luray, Shenandoah, and intermediate stations.

If you are thinking of taking a trip YOU want quotations, cheapest fares, reliable and correct information, as to routes, train schedules, the most comfortable and quickest way. Write and the information is yours for the asking, with one of our complete Map Folders. W. B. BIVILL, M. F. BRAGG, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Trav. Pass. Agt. Roanoke, Virginia.

Western Maryland RR.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPT. 26, 1909. Trains leave Gettysburg DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, as follows: 8:52 a. m., for Baltimore, Hanover and York and all intermediate points. 9:08 a. m., for Fairfield, Pen Mar, Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Cumberland, Elkins and all points westward. 1 p. m., for New Oxford, Hanover, York and all intermediate points. 3:42 p. m., for Baltimore, Hanover, York and all intermediate points. 5:45 p. m., for B. & H. Division Points to Highfield, also Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Shippensburg and Annapolis. Sundays Only. Sunday trains arrive at Gettysburg at 10:35 a. m., local train to York. 5:40 p. m., for New Oxford, Hanover and York and all intermediate points, and also Baltimore. A. Robertson, F. M. Howell, V. P. & Gen. Mgr. G. P. A.

A Few Facts About LIVER TROUBLE.

A dull, sluggish liver always brings a dull, sluggish feeling to the entire body. When the liver works properly the blood courses through the body in a bright red stream. When the liver is inactive the blood becomes dull and muddy, and it is ill of poisonous matter. A great many people try to get a fine, clear, pink and white complexion by rubbing things on their faces. They might rub a lifetime and the same yellow complexion would remain—for the liver causes it. Only bright, red blood brings fine complexions. Blood loaded with impurities from the liver sends the impurities out through the pores of the skin and turns the skin a brownish yellow.

To get rid of the dull, heavy feeling and muddy, yellow complexion get the liver to working again. Two 50c bottles of BLOODLINE will do it nine times out of ten. If you are troubled with Constipation and Straining use BLOODLINE LIVER PILLS with the BLOODLINE.

L. M. Buehler.

Genuine Eczema Remedy.

New Remedy That Cures Eczema Quickly.

L. M. Buehler has sold hundreds of jars of HOKARA in the last few weeks, and although he offered to refund the purchase price to any dissatisfied purchaser, not one jar was returned.

While this is surprising in itself, yet the most marvelous thing is the reports of chronic cases of eczema that have been cured by this simple skin food. People who have suffered with scales, scabs and even bleeding itching have found relief in HOKARA.

No matter where the eczema, pimples or other breaking out occurs, whether on the face, hands, legs or body, the application of HOKARA will give quick relief and even the worst or most chronic case will be cured in a short time.

You can buy a liberal sized jar at a very low price 25c. and with every package goes a guarantee to refund the money if it is not satisfactory. Larger 50c.

Just arrived 40 head, well bred Durham sows. Weight 600 pounds. For sale by C. H. Walter, Fairfield.

High Priced Hides Etc.

Steer Hides 75 lbs. and over 12 cents. Trimmed. Steer Hides 75 lbs. and under 11 cts., Trimmed. Bull Hides all weights 10 cts., Trimmed. Horse Hides ordinary \$3.00, good large \$3.50. Tallow green unrendered 3 to 3 1/2 cts. per pound. Horse Meat 25 cts. per 100 lbs. In order to get top market prices for your stock you must sell direct to the tannery. VICTOR W. S. DUTTERA, at Gettysburg Tannery.

PUBLIC SALE.

December 18th, 1909. The undersigned will sell on the Mrs. Lizzie Sowers farm in Menallen township along the Wensville road, one mile south of Wensville, the following personal property viz: One bay mare rising 3 yrs. old, hard to beat, good worker and driver, one milk cow, farming implements consisting of one good two horse wagon and bed, pair of hay carriages 16 ft. long, mower in good running order, corn planter, double corn roller, land roller, Perry spring harrow, two buggies, stick wagon, two sleighs, sled, wood rig, buggy spread, lot of gears consisting of 3 sets of front gears, 3 Yankee bridles, collars, set of check lines, set of buggy harness, etc., single, double and triple trees, jockey sticks, log fifth butt, breast and tie chains, lot of blacksmith tools consisting of anvil drill, press and bits, set of taps and diles, hammer and tongs, pair of fox hounds, 4 scaps of bees, lot of chickens by the pound, apples and potatoes by the bu., lot of seed potatoes, large milk can, good as new, number one good dinner bell, lot of feed consisting of from 7 to 8 tons of hay, about 500 sheaves of corn fodder, corn by the bushel. Lot of other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p.m. when terms will be made known by JOHN F. SOWERS Ira Taylor, Auct.

Hay Fever CURED.

Victims of This Malady Find Relief in a Brand New Form of Treatment.

NEW YORK.—A large number of hay fever cases were cured last season by the Sempine treatment and already at the commencement of the season, thousands of sufferers are seeking various methods of relief. The older methods have nearly all been abandoned and now the new Vienna Sempine treatment seems to be accomplishing wonderful results.

The Woolworth Co., 1161 Broadway, New York City have generously offered to send a free trial of Sempine a cure for Hay Fever, Asthma and Catarrh, to all who write them. This free offer will convince many skeptics who still insist that the only preventive of this malady is a change of climate.

WANTED—Several intelligent families having one or more daughter above the age of 14 years to work in a factory, both men and girls can work in the factory. Steady employment, good wages and can furnish good houses at a reasonable rent. Inquire for particulars at The Times office.

Our Christmas Display of

Smokers Articles and Candies will interest you. We can supply anything the most particular smoker will want. Our line of tobaccos is complete. There are pipes of every description and all qualities of cigars.

We also carry Headleys and Lowneys candies in small and the larger packages. Fresh every week.

MARKLEY'S CIGAR STORE AND POOL PARLOR

Cor. Washington & Chambersburg Sts.

KEEP IN MIND

THAT A MAN'S PICTURE

is just as much appreciated by his family as his wife's or daughter's pictures would be.

At Christmas time there isn't a better way of solving the Gift Making Problem for a busy man than to have him sit for a dozen pictures at this studio.

TIPTON,

The Gettysburg Photographer, 20 and 22 Chambersburg St

NOTICE

We will pay the highest cash price for hides. We are in the market the year around, not only when cold weather comes.

OYLER & SPANGLER, Gettysburg Pa.

All Out of Sorts

Has Any Gettysburg Person Never Felt That Way?

Feel all out of sorts? Tired, Blue, Irritable, Nervous? Back feel lame and achy? That's the story of sick kidneys—Bad blood circulating about; Uric acid poisoning the body; Just one way to feel right again, Cure the sluggish kidneys; Do it with Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's have cured many Gettysburg people.

Here's one case.

Mrs. Anna Matthews, 44 Steinwehr Ave., Gettysburg, Pa., says: "It would be hard to describe the misery I endured from kidney disease, in fact it really seemed as if I had all the symptoms of this malady. My back ached severely and the pains were so intense at times as to make me feel miserable. The kidney secretions were also irregular in passage and gave me much annoyance. I finally procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at the People's drug store and used them according to directions. My back grew stronger in a short time, the kidney secretions were regulated and I felt better in every way."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Are You Baking?

Extract of Vanilla

made from the pure long vanilla bean.

Every drop guaranteed. Full 3-ounce bottle, 25c. The kind usually sold at 15c an ounce.

H. C. Landau

...Druggist...

Opp. Eagle Hotel, Chambersburg St.

Keeley's Cure

Send your friends with the drug or drink habit to the Keeley Institute, 30 years of successful cure.

Write for particulars. ONLY KEELY INSTITUTE IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA 514 N. Broad St., Phila.

Bargains in stoves and ranges etc. new and second hand C. A. Sprengle, 142 Carlisle street, Gettysburg, Pa.

CARING FOR THE HERD BULL

A practical breeder makes the following excellent suggestions concerning the care of the herd bull: The herd bull is probably the most important factor in the success of a breeding establishment. His character and individuality stamp themselves upon the whole herd and set for it its standard, high or low. The selection of a proper herd bull, as well as his proper care and management, is a matter of the utmost importance. I will not undertake to formulate a code for the selection of a herd bull, but wish to emphasize the fact that the best is none too good and that to economize upon one's stock bull is poor economy. The main essentials to proper care of a bull are that the animal shall have plenty of exercise, proper nourishment and the preservation of his vigor and vitality.

The bull should be provided with a paddock of about two or three acres and should be allowed to run therein at least several hours each day. It is a very convenient arrangement to have a small shed at some portion of

the paddock which contains a roomy box stall, one which is free from drafts during the cold winter months.

During the winter season the bull should be kept up at night and allowed to run out as much as the inclement weather will permit during the day. A young bull calf or two turned into the paddock with the herd bull will romp and play with him and force him to take the exercise which is so essential to his welfare.

A bull should be fed a ration rich in protein to supply the constant drain upon him. A mixture of equal parts cracked corn, crushed oats and wheat bran, to which is added a pint of flaxseed meal, fed twice daily in connection with clover or pea hay or pastureage, will give most excellent results. Root crops are also fine feed during the winter. Should the bull have a tendency to lay on fat and get sluggish, decrease the corn and increase the oats. As to the amount of the ration to feed, this will depend on the size, age and amount of service given the bull.

A young growing bull should be fed practically all he will clean up with a relish, though never feed so much that he will not lick his trough clean after each meal. For an aged bull a gallon or two constitutes a fine, regulated, course, by his condition and requirements. The stable quarters of the bull should be well managed and at all times clean and sanitary. Occasionally the bull and his quarters should be sprayed with some good disinfecting solution. The breeder should always bear in mind in regard to his bull that the laborer is worthy of his hire and that extra care bestowed upon him will bring rich returns. Certainly an animal which weighs so much to a herd and from which so much is demanded deserves the very best.

Cement Floors in Winter.

An excellent suggestion is made by a practical wise breeder to those having cement floors in their pens. He advises a malleable wooden floor for the winter. He makes his own doors of one inch boards and lays them flat on the cement in sections small enough to be easily removed at any time. In this way he combines the advantages of both the cement and the wood. He can remove the board floor, scrub out the pen and also thoroughly clean and disinfect the false floors outside. Cement is the cheapest material to the end for the floor of the hogpen. The floor of the outdoor apartment should be a few inches lower than the house floor so as to insure drainage and dry sleeping quarters. Get the floor ready now.

Milk Leaking Cow Easily Cured.

A temporary preventive for a cow leaking her milk and one that is very easily applied is as follows: Smear the teats with photographer's collodion as soon as she has been milked. A small quantity of this rubbed over the teat, especially near the end, will contract sufficiently to compress the milk duct and prevent the milk from leaking out. A bottle of collodion may be kept in the barn, but it must be very carefully corked, as it evaporates rapidly. This method does not interfere with the circulation of blood.

Care of Horses' Teeth.

Horses seldom suffer from decayed teeth, but because of the upper teeth closing on the lower ones a little on the outside points are sometimes found which penetrate the cheek or penetrate the gums, creating a tenderness that prevents the proper mastication of food, annoying the horse so much that he falls away very rapidly.

HEAD OF PRIZE SHORTHORN BULL.

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Deafness Cannot be Cured
by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube.
When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is not a disease but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WINDSOR HOTEL
W. T. BRUBAKER, Manager.
European, \$1.00 per day and up
American, \$2.50 per day and up

Midway between Broad Street Station and Reading Terminal on Filbert Street.
The only moderate priced hotel of reputation and consequence in PHILADELPHIA

Headache For Years
"I keep Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills on hand all the time, and would not think of taking a journey without them, no matter how short a distance I am going. I have a sister that has had terrible headaches for years, and I coaxed her to try them and they helped her so much, she now keeps them by her all the time. From my own experience I cannot praise them enough."
MRS. LOU M. CHURCHILL, 63 High St., Penacook, N. H.
Many persons have headache after any little excitement or exertion. They cannot attend church, lectures, entertainments, or ride on trains without suffering. Those who suffer in this way should try Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They give almost instant relief without leaving any disagreeable after-effects, as they do not derange the stomach or bowels; just a pleasurable sense of relief follows their use. Get a package from your druggist. Take it according to directions, and if it does not benefit he will return your money.

H. B. BENDER,
Funeral Director
PROMPT SERVICE.
EITHER DAY OR NIGHT
Gettysburg, Pa.
Phone Residence 1902 Arterial
Nos. Store 973 Cavity Embalming

WANTED—Hay and straw. The undersigned will pay the highest market price for hay and straw. Loose in the mow, or baled. Write or phone to Rhinehart and Hoffman, Biglerville, Pa.

HOUSE for sale or rent. Possession April 1st. George Taylor, Eckert's Store.

WANTED Fat horses and mules, 3 to 10 years old at the Globe Hotel. J. B. Fuhrman and Co.

WATCH THAT THERMOMETER!
Swearing at the incubator is often a case of mistaken profanity. A silver thread among the gold makes a proud woman's blood run cold. A silver thread in an incubator often makes work for the undertaker. Therefore, if not an egotist, get wise.

THE INOVO THERMOMETER.
The slightest knock may spoil a thermometer. Like us, thermometers do not improve with age.
Take your thermometer to that bland and accommodating man, your physician.
He will test it with his sensitive one. Give him a fat quack for his trouble. Or buy a new tested one from the factory and gauge yours by it or place all your thermometers in the center of an incubator and let the majority rule.
The latest and most reliable is the Inovo, which consists of a celluloid egg, in the center of which is a sensitive bulb. It is run at 104½ degrees and gives the exact degree at the center of the egg in any make of incubator. But there are others. Take your pick.

A PARADOXICAL PLAN
By HOPE HOPKINS.
[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]
Just previous to the opening of the American Revolutionary war a young Marylander named Edward Mower, having ruined himself financially at cards—gambling was very fashionable in those days—enlisted in a British regiment stationed at Baltimore. When the war came on Mower, whose sympathies were with the colonies, deserted and joined the patriot army. Taken prisoner at the battle of Monmouth, he was recognized as a former British soldier and a court martial ordered to try him for desertion.
While Mower was waiting trial he was lodged in jail at Trenton. One morning his cell door was opened, a young woman of about twenty years of age entered, and the door closed behind her. The prisoner looked at her in surprise.
"I have been admitted here for five minutes' conversation with you," she said, "by order of the commandant, I having claimed that you are a relative of mine, and I wish to give you some information to be used in your defense."
"But I never saw you before!" exclaimed the prisoner. "What information can you have for me?"
"None that will save you from conviction. I am told by those who know that you will be shot. I wish to aid you to escape. Here are some pellets containing a drug that will make you ill. Take one every hour for three hours. I wish to secure your removal to a hospital where I may be better able to serve you."
"But why this interest in me—a stranger?"
She was silent for a moment, looked at the floor, then said, "Do as I tell you and ask no questions."
Mower was making another effort to discover the cause of this remarkable incident when his cell door opened and the girl was summoned by the guard. As soon as she had gone he swallowed one of the pellets she had given him and in an hour swallowed another. The guard when he came to leave the prisoner's room found him giving unmistakable signs of illness. Mower was carried to a hospital.
As soon as Mower got better he swallowed another pellet and another and another, renewing the doses every day. He overtook the mark, taking so many that one morning he was thrown into convulsions which ended in unconsciousness. When he came to himself again he found his body covered from head to foot with a sheet. He was about to throw it off when he heard footsteps and a few moments later the voice of a hospital steward said:
"He died in convulsions."
"When?" asked the surgeon's voice.
"Half an hour ago."
The footsteps were heard passing on. Soon Mower felt himself lifted by two pairs of arms and carried out from the warm to the cold air and laid on some hard substance. Then he heard a bolt shot, and all was still. Throwing the covering off his face, he saw that he was resting on a table in a vacant room. Beneath him on the floor was a corpse. He was in a dead-house. There were two windows in the room, and from the light coming through them Mower knew that it was day. He dared not move for fear of attracting attention. He heard the town clock strike every hour from 11 to 7. Then it grew dark, and he determined to examine his surroundings.
The windows overlooked a shed, beyond which was a back yard, and at the farther end of this were trees. He waited till all the lights on the premises were extinguished, then stepped out of a window on to a shed beneath, let himself to the ground and ran to the back of the yard. Climbing a fence, he found himself in the back yard of other premises.
Mower was in night clothes and dared not enter a street lest he attract attention. He waited, shivering, till a late hour, then, making sure that no one was near, passed through the yard and stood looking up and down the street on which the premises faced. Hearing the watch approach crying "Eleven o'clock and all's well," Mower waited till he had passed, then ran like a deer till, reaching the town limits, he found himself in a wood. Seeing a house standing by itself and assuming that the inmates were patriots, he knocked and told his story. He was furnished with clothing and piloted by one of the family toward Morristown, where he entered the American lines.
Mower rose to the rank of major in the American army. The mystery of his escape was unsolved till the end of the war. Then one day he received an anonymous letter from Baltimore in a woman's handwriting announcing that if when he had occasion to visit that city he would call at a certain house he would be furnished with some information that would interest him.
Mower lost no time in making the journey, called at the house designated and was there received by the lady who had visited him in prison. The pleasure expressed in her face, a blush and shrinking, gave him the key to her motives. She had seen him when she was a girl of fifteen and had given him her heart.
"Your taking so much of the poison," she said, "spoiled all my plans. I had arranged another method for your escape from the hospital, but before I could put it into operation you had been taken away. But it is perhaps fortunate, for my own plan was necessarily far more complicated and might have miscarried."

Finest line of Pipes and Cigars that has ever been carried in Gettysburg
is what I have to offer the Christmas trade this year. There are wooden pipes form FIVE CENTS to Briar pipes at FIVE DOLLARS. Some of them will be a revelation to old pipe smokers. The meershaums are from four to Ten Dollars. Cigar holders from five cents to a dollar fifty.
The cigars are in attractive Holiday boxes of twenty-five and fifty sizes that are not only fancy looking but they contain the best tobacco that can be bought.
The most exacting smoker can be satisfied at
The Monarch Cigar Store and Pool Parlors
W. H. Kalbfleisch, Prop.
52 Chambersburg street.

Meet your Friends at the HOTEL WABASH
Above Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.
BEN. F. KINDIG, Jr.

CHRISTMAS
Will soon be here, when the world lays aside its cares and brings forth its smiles and joyous greetings. Why not combine usefulness with your Christmas generosity? There is nothing more useful, appropriate or acceptable as a present than
...FOOTWEAR...
Shoes, slippers, and rubbers for men and all members of the family. Tam O'Shanters and Toques for the children.
C. B. Kitzmiller.
"Our Prices Never Empty Your Purse"

Useful Christmas Gifts...

Pocket Knives	Stoves
Table Cutlery	Oil Heaters
Carving Sets	Sleds
Safety Razors	Trunks
Razor Straps	Clothes Wringers
Revolvers	Harness
Rifles	Guns
	Horse Blankets

S. G. Bigham's
HARDWARE STORE
Biglerville, Pa.
Both 'phones Opposite railway station

Send Them a Load of Coal
and make their Christmas as warm and cheerful as yours. A quarter, half or ton of coal won't cost you much and it will be gratefully received by your needy friends.
Send your order to
Col. E. Spangler
100 Carlisle Street.

XMAS NOTICE
Let us remind you Christmas is not far off. Photographs for the holidays will be much in demand. Avoid the rush and arrange for an early call.
We make miniature, pastel, water colors and enlargements from any picture.
J. I. MUMPER, Photographer
41 Baltimore street. Gettysburg

POULTRY NOTES
BY C. M. BARNETT
RIVERSIDE, PA.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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SHIP THE BOYS; GRANDPAP'S READY.
Matilda, when you git to town
Lay in some colic cure,
For Susan Ellen jist writ down
Her boys are comin' sure.
Them kids will climb the apple tree
An' eat green apple snits.
They'll double to a horseshoe curve
An' git the cramps an' fits.
Be sure to buy some camphor, too,
An' git the very best.
Them boys, you bet, will git bunged up
In fightin' hornets' nests.
Yes, git some real strong arnica.
I fear that yaller mule
Is apt to kick our Susan's kids
When they around him fool.
An' go an' see ole Dr. Brown
About our gran'sons' comin'.
They've got to have a job or two
When they git things to hummin'.
Tell him to git a ready on
To come out on the fly.
He'd better keep his hooves hitched up
To git here oful sry.
For when our John an' Heary come
There's surely somethin' doin'.
They've got us laughin' till we cry
Or else they've got us stewin'.

But I wouldn't give a burned red cent
For boys that ain't like ole
A-kickin', ripplin', roarin' round
Like human thunderbolts.
C. M. B.

THE SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA.
If you breed pure Black Minorcas you certainly should be mobbed for eggs at a high price, for these perfectly built egg machines lay beautiful big white eggs.
Why, it's nothing for a hen with a correct strain to get 180 eggs per hen per year, these eggs averaging six to eight to the pound.
You're just right, the S. C. Black Minorca man will be in it when eggs are sold by weight.
The S. C. Blacks weigh one pound more than the Rose Comb Blacks and the Whites, and their history is traced back over 100 years to the Isle of Minorca, in the blue Mediterranean.
Here's a chance for those folks that want great layers, but discard Leghorns because they can fly over a church steeple and aren't larger than a skeeter (not a Jersey skeeter) when you come to eat 'em.
Minorcas are built somewhat on a Leghorn style, weigh nearly twice as much, are not so restless, lay as many eggs by weight, and their juicy, tender, close fibered, pink flesh is declared by epicures to be as sweet and succulent as turkey.
S. C. BLACK MINORCA WEIGHTS.
Pounds. Pounds.
Cock 8 Hen 7½
Cockerel 7½ Pullet 6½

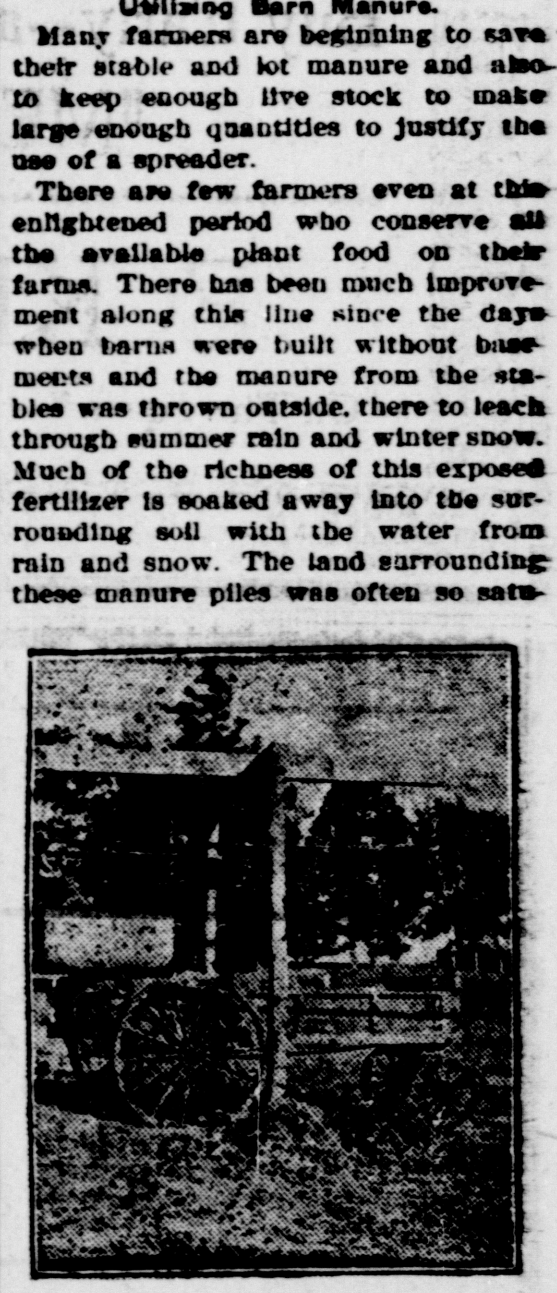


THE STOLEN NEST—MODEL MINORCA SEAF.
This beautiful hen is a perfectly shaped egg machine as she stands guard over her nest of big eggs, hidden among the fragrant ferns and flowers.
Are you a Minorca enthusiast? Can't blame you for shouting for a breed that has been a favorite for over a century.
Note following particulars in breeding: Male should have medium long, deep head, carried high; firm, large, straight, even six long pointed single comb following nape of neck; dark hazel eyes, black beak, red face and long, round wattles; large white almond shaped ear lobes, broad, sloping back, broad chest, full round body, stout thighs, long, strong, dark slate shanks and toes, tall medium size, moderately spread, carried at an angle of forty degrees, and plumage shining greenish black.
For hens breed like our illustration, and you'll win cups "like all creation."

FEATHERS AND EGGONELLS.
It's a mighty careless squab breeder who allows rats to multiply, overrun the pigeon plant and mangle the breasts of poor, defenseless squabs. This is the case when sills are right on the ground instead of two feet above.
The hopper that prevents fowls from wasting feed has not been invented. Our main objections to hopper feeding of ground feed are: Rainy weather soaks the feed, chickens scatter it on the ground and also carry it to the water vessels and the water gets sour.

APPLES OF THE NORTHWEST.
Enormous Crop Purchased For Eastern and European Markets.
Contracts have been closed in Spokane, Wash., by an eastern firm for more than \$600,000 worth of Washington and Oregon apples for eastern and European trade, and the purchaser expects to reach the \$1,000,000 mark before returning home after looking over the orchards in central Idaho and western Montana. While in Spokane he bought the entire output of first and second grades grown in the Meadow lake orchards, estimated at 30,000 boxes, previous to which he contracted for 90,000 boxes in the Hood river and Mosier districts in Oregon, buying also 35,000 boxes from the Dumas orchards at Walla Walla, Wash., and 15,000 boxes from the orchards at Garfield, Wash.
The purchaser said the prices received by the growers in the Hood river district were the highest ever paid for their fruit. His purchases there aggregated more than \$200,000, and he paid as high as \$2.50 a box, or 5 cents a pound. He also paid \$2.50 and in several instances \$2.75 a box for Washington apples of the first grade.
Much of the superiority of the western apple over the product of the New York districts is in the picking and packing. Growers fully understand these advantages, and that is where they are wise. Their fruit is picked ripe and carefully graded and honestly packed, the result being that buyers are pleased.
There is not the least danger that the growers in the northwest will overdo the apple industry. They could not do that even by doubling or trebling the present orchard area. The apple crop of the United States was about 67,000,000 barrels in 1896, and in no year since then has it amounted to more than 35,000,000 barrels. The present crop will not reach that figure.
When it is considered that the population of the United States has increased probably by 20,000,000 since 1896, while the apple production has fallen from 67,000,000 to 35,000,000 barrels, it can be readily seen that it is out of question to think that the apple growers in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Colorado can oversupply the ever increasing market.

Utilizing Barn Manure.
Many farmers are beginning to save their stable and lot manure and also to keep enough live stock to make large enough quantities to justify the use of a spreader.
There are few farmers even at this enlightened period who conserve all the available plant food on their farms. There has been much improvement along this line since the days when barns were built without basements and the manure from the stables was thrown outside, there to leach through summer rain and winter snow. Much of the richness of this exposed fertilizer is soaked away into the surrounding soil with the water from rain and snow. The land surrounding these manure piles was often so saturated with this waste as to be unable to support plant life. The strength of this absorbed fertilizer was more than plants could feed upon and live. Experiment has proved that manure thus exposed loses in a few months nearly or quite half its value.
With the building of barns with basement cellars a portion of this waste was prevented, but much of the liquid is still lost on most farms. Cemented manure cellars are the exception, yet they pay a big dividend on money invested. Cement is not expensive. Sand can be found on most farms, or at least would cost little, and any intelligent man can mix it and spread it. With a cemented cellar and a proper use of absorbents the liquid can be nearly all saved, and it is of more value than the solid, being more readily available for the use of plants.
The illustration shows a manure spreader being loaded at the barn.



LOADING A MANURE SPREADER.
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Sugar Beets and Beet Sugar.
Though sugar can be extracted from many plants, the world's supply of sugar comes at present from only two plant species—sugar cane and sugar beets—and it comes about equally from each. The former is grown only in tropical or subtropical climates, the latter only in temperate climates.
The great bulk of the beet sugar consumed is made in European countries, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary and France being the leading producers. But in recent years the young and rapidly growing beet sugar industry of the United States has come into prominence. There are now sixty-four active beet sugar factories in this country, located in sixteen different states. Last year the farmers of these states harvested about 365,000 acres of beets and delivered to the factories 8,415,000 tons of beets. From these nearly 400,000 tons of refined sugar were made. The yield of sugar per acre of beets was 2,334 pounds.

CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS

Gifts That Are Thoroughly Appreciated

Are coming more and more to be those that possess not only beauty and good taste, but usefulness as well. Here are a few suggestions along the line of useful gifts, and lots of them have beauty too :

For The Men Folks in a word, everything but ready made clothing; to be more explicit—winter Caps and Hats, woolen and silk Mufflers, Shirts, Underwear, Collars, Ties at 25c. and 50c., (every 50c. tie in a beautiful box); Suspenders, Pocket-Books, Handkerchiefs of all kinds, Umbrellas, Suit Cases and Bags, Hosiery, Collar Bags, Stick Pins, Cuff Links, Gloves—(Fur, Skin and Wool); Mittens, Shoes, Overgaiters, Rubber Boots, Arctics, Rubbers, Sweaters, (from 50c. to \$5.00); combination sets of Tie, Hose and Handkerchief to match; also combination sets Tie and Hose to match, particularly good gifts for a young man; Fur Collars, Pajamas and Night Robes.

For The Lady Folks Shoes of every description, from the heavy Knockabout Shoe to the fine dress Boots, Sweaters, Kid and Felt Slippers for comfortable house wear; Rubber Shoes and Boots, Overgaiters.

For The Boys and Girls Sweaters, (all colors and all prices, from 50c to \$1.50); bright colored Skating Caps, High-top Shoes, Leggings, High School Pennants, Gauntlet Gloves Caps with turn downs over the ears, Rubber Shoes, Rubber Boots, Neckties, Mufflers, Mittens.

Buy Early--all goods sold subject to exchange
"MERRY CHRISTMAS"

ECKERT'S STORE

"On The Square"

Gettysburg

..The Ladies' Desire..

Is easy to satisfy and her everlasting regard assured if you give her any one of the handsome gifts to be found in our store

Alligator

Hand Bags

The most handsome and best obtainable. Always highly in style, \$6 to \$15.

Box Paper

You know is always needed our line in this is simply gorgeous. Be sure and see it. 25c to \$3.00.

Books

Harrison Fisher's American Beauties and other popular ladies' books. All the latest books of fiction by well known authors.

Silver Mesh Bags

The yearning desire of every girl who sees them is to have one. \$8.00 to \$15.00.

Hand Mirrors

To describe these is impossible. All the rarest solid wood backs with French Plate Glass up to \$5

Perfume

All the leading odors in most beautifully cut glass bottles in attractive boxes, 25c to \$5.00.

Candy

The purest, richest "sweets" on the market. Guth's, Belle Mead, Lowney's, your girl always expects a box on Xmas. We give you the "tip," don't disappoint her.

Toilet and Manicure Sets

These are beauties and how the ladies like a nice set of them on the dresser. These are things to remember if you want to please, \$1.00 to \$12.00.

Jewel Cases

in white metal and Roman gold; all the ladies use them. You never go amiss on these, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Calendars, cards, booklets, Indian baskets, vases, jardinières, music rolls, lap tablets, card cases, purses, frames, ornaments, fountain pens, poems, etc.

Secure your position with your lady by getting her a nice gift. We hear their admiring remarks about our goods and we'll "tip you off" if you come here to buy.
(Cut this ad out for reference)

People's Drug Store

P. S.—Empty holly and poinsetta boxes on hand, all sizes and shapes. They add much to the appearance of a gift.

LETTERS FROM COUNTY TOWNS

Correspondents send in Many Items of Interesting News from Their Respective Towns. Personals and Many Brief Items.

BONNEAUVILLE

Bonneauville, Dec. 16—Miss Mary Goulden and Misses Iva and Ruth Strausbaugh spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Goulden, of this place.

Mrs. Harry Sneeringer and daughter, Marie, spent Sunday at the home of Ezra Hawn.

Mrs. Charles Bucher is reported on the sick list.

Mrs. Lindaman and Miss Theresa Goulden spent Wednesday at Hanover. Rev. Father Hugel and sister, Mary, spent Wednesday at Gettysburg visiting Father Hayes.

Mrs. Eugene Melborne and Mary Miller and Master George Miller spent Tuesday among friends at New Oxford.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gebhart last Monday a daughter.

Edward Weaver, of Two Taverns, spent Wednesday among friends at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Goulden and son, Paul, spent Sunday at Littlestown.

Miss Katie Staub and brother, Joseph, spent Saturday shopping at Hanover.

Miss Annie Kerrigan returned to her home after spending a week with her brother Joseph, of York.

Joseph McMaster and mother were Gettysburg visitors last week.

Oscar Storm and wife spent last Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gebhart.

William Topper and family have moved their household goods to the home of his father, Samuel Topper, of this place.

James Noel, of Manchester, is visiting among friends of this place.

NEW CHESTER

New Chester, Dec. 16—Robert Macemore, of Harrisburg, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Macemore, of this place.

The Reformed Sunday School will hold their Christmas exercises on Christmas eve.

The Lutheran Sunday School will hold their exercises the Monday evening following Christmas, Dec. 27.

Isaac Pottorf is spending a few days with his son, Luther and family, at Graybill, York County.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Wagner spent Tuesday at Hanover.

MONDAY NIGHT

Coming to the Walter Theatre for one night only Monday, Dec. 20th, the great southern comedy drama "Carolina," a beautiful heart story of southern life in three acts. The story tells of a captain in the Southern Army who had been called to the field of duty in the war of '61. When away his house is burned. On his return to his home he finds the dead body of his wife upon the kitchen floor. His little baby girl was motherless. The father in his grief carries the little mite to the camp with him. Late one night the camp was attacked. He wrapped the little one up in an old union flag and hid her on the field. Before he could return the baby was found by a Southern farmer by the name of Josiah Hicks, who hurried home with his find, to raise and care for her as one of his own. They name her Glory after the flag she was found in. Fifteen years later the father, Captain Merrivale, hears of the great value of the Widow Hicks farm which was known as Wild Cherry Farm, in Sumter, S. C. He hurries to purchase it, and to his great surprise he finds his own child who he thought had perished on the battlefield. In presenting this beautiful play Manager Walter has spared neither time nor expense in offering to the theatre loving public a high class production in every detail. Seats can be had in advance. Sale begins today. Prices 25, 35 and 50 cents.

THIEF

John Windowmaker, the Mt. Holly Springs young man who was arrested a few days ago in Hagerstown on the charge of stealing a horse and buggy from Williams Grove, is yet in that city. A hearing was to have been given him but the event was postponed. The owner of the horse, C. E. Hoerner, and the owner of the buggy, G. W. Greger, went to Hagerstown. The horse is valued at \$150 and the carriage at \$50.

Fine holly, holly wreaths and all kinds of Xmas greens at Cremer's.

Look at this List

You can surely find something nice to give. The assortment is large and the price is very reasonable.

Men's Women's and Children's Shoes. Clothing of all kinds for men and boys

Neckties	Sweaters	Underwear
Slippers	Silk Mufflers	Socks
Suspenders	Handkerchiefs	Gloves
Collars	Cuffs	Shirts
Caps	Rubber Boots	Umbrellas

"Useful For Christmas Gifts"

O. H. LESTZ,

Centre Square & Carlisle St., Gettysburg, Pa.

Store open every evening.

GERMANY TOWNSHIP

Mrs. Pius Fink, of Taneytown, Md., visited at the homes of Eugene Spalding and Charles Eckenrode last week.

Harry Shoemaker was busy hauling water into his well last week one day and when he wanted to pump the next morning the water had all disappeared.

George Bowers lost a valuable cow by death last week.

James Shear is digging a new artesian well 150 feet deep.

The third educational meeting of Germany township was held at Oak Grove school house on Friday night, Dec. 10. The following teachers were present: C. F. Palmer, Mervin Wintrobe, Samuel Brumgard, David Sheely, Mary Wehler. The subject discussed was "School Visitation." Excellent points were brought out.

ECKERT-GROFT

At the Lutheran parsonage in New Chester, Dec. 9, Rev. E. E. Dietterick united in marriage William H. Eckert, Jr., of near Hunterstown, and Miss Alma Mary Groft, of New Oxford.

ELECTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the National Bank of Arendtsville, at Arendtsville, Pa., that the annual meeting of said stockholders for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house in Arendtsville, Adams County, Pa., on Tuesday, January 11, 1910, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

I. H. RICE, Cashier

NOTICE—To the ladies of Gettysburg: We will supply you with butter-milk and thick milk for Xmas baking, free of charge, by calling for same, at our plant, Gettysburg Ice & Storage Co.

C. B. Dougherty, Mgr.

FOR SALE—20 shares of capital stock of the Gettysburg National Bank. Apply to Chas. S. Dunham, atty.

THE HIDDEN RANSOM.

Story of an American's Experience in Italy.

By F. A. MITCHEL.

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Rowland Hill, a young American, was walking one morning on the Via Caracciolo at Naples. On one hand was the park, teeming with tropical plants, statuary and fountains. On the other were the waves of the Mediterranean, splashing against the sea wall that protects the street from their encroachment. Far out on the bay the sun was shining on the haze enveloped island of Capri, casting a white light on the water directly beneath it, causing it to appear as if resting on a sea of silver.

But Rowland Hill, though an artist, thought nothing of this. His mind was occupied with a misfortune which had happened him several years before and which had separated him from the girl he loved. His head was bowed, and he did not notice either the beautiful scene or the people he met. But suddenly one of those strange mental influences for which we cannot account caused him to look up. His eyes met those of a man he immediately recognized and who recognized him. Hill started; the man scowled. Hill advanced a step, and the man put his hand under his coat as if for a weapon, then said in Italian:

"If you inform the police you die!"

On the other side of the street two men in cocked hats (such as the great Napoleon wore) and long military cloaks emerged from the park. They were government policemen. Hill made a dash for them, and as soon as his opponent took in the situation he, too, ran like a deer. He was too late. Hill pointed to him, the officers gave chase, and he was captured.

"Who is he?" asked his captor.

"Luigi Binetti!"

Great was the surprise of the government officials when they learned that the most desperate bandit that had ever infested the environs of Naples had ventured into the city, had been recognized and arrested. His capture was most interesting to the man who had brought it about. Rowland Hill five years before had gone from America to Florence to study art. His father had recently left him \$30,000. In Florence the young man had met Signorina Bianca Favari of an aristocratic family, dwelling on the Parco Margherita, which climbs the cliffs back of Naples. To Naples he followed her, proposed and was accepted.

Hill was fond of roaming and one day while walking on a lonely road near the village of Casoria, not far from Naples, was taken by the bandit, Luigi Binetti, carried to the neighboring mountains and held a prisoner. Meanwhile the bandit went to Naples, learned the exact amount of his captive's fortune and gave him the choice between turning it in as a ransom or death. Hill arranged for the conversion of his property into gold and its transfer to the bandit. He returned to Naples a free man, but he had lost not only his fortune, but his love. Signor Favari declined to permit his daughter to marry a penniless man.

From that day till he met his captor on the Via Caracciolo the American lived a wretched life, and though he did not know it, Bianca was equally miserable. The bandit was executed. But this only satisfied Hill's craving for revenge. Before the execution Luigi Binetti told his father that he had hidden in the cliffs behind Castellamare, some fifteen miles south of Naples, a treasure that he would give him provided he would secure him a pardon. The father did not believe his story, but passed it on to Hill later on.

Now, when Hill had been liberated by the bandit a bandage was taken from his eyes, and he found himself on the high rocks overlooking Castellamare from the south. The description of the place where the robber had hidden he had hidden the treasure corresponded with the spot where Hill had been kept a captive. He had walked or been carried blindfolded for half a day from the place before being liberated. He believed that the hidden treasure was his own gold and that it was located in the neighborhood of Castellamare.

Hill searched the heights about Castellamare for weeks, when one morning in a gulch some distance behind and far above the town he came to an excavation in the rock partly built up in its front that he judged might have once been a Roman peasant's abode. Like a flash it came to him that it had been the place of his captivity. Within he found scratched on the rocky wall a rude drawing of an avvil, from which pointed an arrow in a northerly direction and the figures 100. Soiling at once the idea that this was a key to the hiding place of the treasure, he proceeded—the distance was 100 paces—to a rock which bore some resemblance to the drawing. Digging at its base, he soon came to a flat stone beneath which glittered every dollar of his ransom.

Returning to Naples, he reported his find to Signor Favari, who withdrew his opposition to the match between the young American and his daughter, and there was a brilliant wedding up on the Parco Margherita, at which the best citizens were present.

The story of Rowland Hill's achievement reaching the ears of the king of Italy, the American was invited to reorganize the detective system of the kingdom on the American plan, but declined. He did not have confidence in the mental construction of the Italian race producing American results.

Have Plenty of Seats.

Make the rally an informal outing, active, joyous and one that leaves a sense of having been a "pleasure exertion" well worth while. Avoid hiring professionals or introducing clapping devices for amusement. The grange can develop leaders for recreative occasions as well as all serious. An important detail is to have plenty of seats for the company, located not too far from the speakers' stand.